The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII....NO. 5186. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPEACHMENT.

Proceedings in the Secret Session of the Senate.

Debate Relative to the Manner of Taking the Vote.

Final Judgment to be Given on Tuesday at Noon.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7.

The Senate occupied the whole day in a secret deliberation on orders submitted prior to the conclusion of the trial. The result was that they decided to adjourn until Monday, and that the vote on the articles of impeachment should be taken on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, without debate. The first proposition was to meet on Monday at 10 o'clock and vote at 3, but quite a number of Senators being disposed to defer the vote until Wednesday, a compromise fixing Tuesday, was agreed upon by a vote of nearly three to one. This was the only vote of the session that can be said to be at all indicative, and there is very little in it. An order was also made that Senators who desire to file written opinions explanatory of their votes, may do so after the vote, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, but not afterward. The hour for meeting on Monday was fixed for 11 o'clock, and the vote on Tuesday to be had immediately after the reading of the journal. There was no further decision as to the length of speeches while in deliberation, and the twenty-third rule stands unchanged, giving each Senator fifteen minutes on the final issue.

THE IMPEACHERS CONFIDENT OF CONVICTION.

The nature of the proceedings to-day was not such as to afford any indication as to the final result; but those Senators who are known to be in favor of conviction do not hesitate to say to-night that all the indications point to the result for which they hope. The proceedings to-day were in the best of temper on the part of Senators, and everybody but a few of Mr. WADE's zealous adherents is satisfied with the Senate's action. The time hence until Monday is desired by Senators for the private consideration of the subjects involved in the case.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

Senator FESSENDEN to-day denounced the reports in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and New-York *Herald* that he had prepared an argument on the subject of impeachment, or expressed his opinion on the subject to any one as a lie, cut of whole cloth.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The House resumed regular legislative session to-day, and will continue them hereafter except when called into the presence of the Senate next Tuesday. There was not much done to-day, beyond the passage of a resolution reported by the Naval Committee, requesting the President to send a sufficient number of armed vessels to the fishing banks on the Newfoundland coast, to protect the interests of American fishermen. On this resolution Mr. PIKE made an able and very interesting speech, in which he gave some astonishing statistics relative to the decay of American commerce, and urged that it was high time that Congress should turn its attention to this subject, and afford it such legislation as will restore it to its former prosperity.

COL. FORNEY'S ACCOUNTS.

A number of the personal, political and professional friends of Col. FORNEY in Philadelphia, offered recently to raise a sufficient sum of money by private contribution to make good his loss occasioned by the defalcation of his disbursing clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate. Col. FORNEY declined to accept the offer with warm expressions of gratitude, as he insists on sustaining the loss from his private pocket.

SENATOR WADE.

The best advised friends of Senator WADE assert that if he succeeds to the Presidency he will not make many, if any, new appointments until after the Chicago Convention. They also state that he will not change the present Cabinet until that time, but will, if the present incumbents resign, administer the affairs of the different Departments through the heads of bureaus. He has received many urgent applications for appointments, but has uniformly declined to make any promises.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The American Medical Association, now in session in this city, were very handsomely entertained last night by Senator MORGAN at his residence.

ARRIVALS.

Hons. W. D. JONES, R. W. KING, D. S. EATON, J. R. FRENCH and JOHN T. DERWEESE, the Congressional delegation from North Carolina, as also BYRON LAFLIN, C. J. COWLES, JOS. W. HOLDEN, HENDERSON ADAMS, C. L. HARRIS, E. G. READ, E. L. STANLEY, C. R. THOMAS, J. R. ADAMS and J. D. CAVARLY, delegates to present the new Constitution of North Carolina to Congress, have arrived here.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

The official accounts show that, according to the incomplete returns received, the majority for the ratification of the Constitution in Arkansas is 1,816. Gen. GILLEM says, had the election been conducted in strict compliance with General Order No. 7, the adoption of the Constitution would have been indisputable; but in Pulaski County the total vote exceeds the number registered by 1,195. This is explained by the registers, who admit that they permitted persons registered in other counties to vote on the presentation of their certificates of registration. There were other irregularities of these votes in Pulaski County, and 730 in Jefferson, making a total of 1,925. There are no means of ascertaining whether they were cast for or against the Constitution. Each party charges the other with fraud.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Medical Convention met this morning, and after the reports from the Nominating Committee, Dr. W. A. BALDWIN, of Alabama, was elected President for the ensuing year, and Dr. CASPAR WISTAR, of Philadelphia, Treasurer. A number of Vice-Presidents were chosen. The present Secretary holds over. A number of resolutions looking to the advancement of medical science were introduced from the various committees and by individual members.

REGISTRATION IN THE CITY.

The registration of the City of Washington has been completed. The total is 10,254 whites and 6,737 colored—a majority for the whites of 3,517. Last year the Republicans carried the city by 2,500 majority.

THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs from April 26 to 30, inclusive, at the ports below named, were as follows:

Boston	$308,539
New-York	1,445,030
Philadelphia	205,750
Baltimore	111,478
New-Orleans, April 20 to 25	98,495
Total	$2,169,292

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7.

The following is the record of the proceedings in the secret session of the Senate this afternoon, which occupied about six hours.

The Chief Justice stated that the unfinished business from yesterday was on the order of Mr. SUMNER, submitted by him on the 25th of April, as follows:

"That the Senate sitting for the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, will proceed to vote on the several articles of impeachment at 12 o'clock on the day after the close of the argument."

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to amend the order of Mr. SUMNER, so as to provide that when the Senate, sitting to try the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, adjourn to-day, it be to Monday next at 12 o'clock meridian, when the Senate shall proceed to take the vote by yeas and nays on the articles of impeachment, without debate, and any Senator who may choose shall have permission to file a written opinion, to go on the records of proceedings.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend, by adding after the word permission, "at the time of giving his vote." After debate, Mr. CONKLING moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed.

Pending which Mr. TRUMBULL moved to lay the subject on the table, and the question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted the following:

Ordered, When the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn until Monday, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of deliberating on the rules of the impeachment; and that on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., the Senate shall proceed to vote without debate on the several articles of impeachment, and each Senator shall be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken his written opinion, to go on the record.

Mr. ANTHONY moved an amendment that the vote be taken on or before Wednesday.

This was determined in the negative by yeas 13, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Vickers—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chanler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—37.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to consider the articles of impeachment.

The question was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Harlan, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Dawes, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—38.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend Mr. MORRILL's order by striking out the word Monday, and inserting Saturday, as the time to which the Senate will adjourn.

This was determined in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson, Yates—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Corbitt, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsay, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—36.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by striking out the following words from Mr. MORRILL's order, namely: "And each Senator shall be permitted to file within two days after the vote is taken his written opinion to go on record."

Mr. DRAKE moved further to amend by striking out the above words and inserting "at the time of giving his vote."

This was determined in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Corbitt, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sherman, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—38.

The question was then taken on Mr. SUMNER's motion to strike out the words: "and each Senator shall be permitted to file, within two days after the vote is taken, his written opinion, to go on the record," and the question was determined in the negative, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Drake, Harlan, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner and Thayer—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates.—42.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, then modified his order as follows, which was agreed to, namely:

Ordered—That when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn until Monday at 12 o'clock, meridian, for the purpose of deliberating on the rules of the Senate, sitting on the trial of impeachment; and that on Tuesday, next following, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the Senate shall proceed to vote without debate on the several articles of impeachment, and each Senator shall be permitted to file, within two days after the vote is taken, his written opinion, to be printed with the proceedings.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. DRAKE's proposition to amend the twenty-third rule, so that the fifteen minutes therein allowed for debate shall be for the whole deliberation on the final question, and not on each article of impeachment, and this was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the following additional rule, proposed by Mr. SUMNER on the 10th of April:

RULE 2. On taking the votes of the Senate on the articles of impeachment the presiding officer shall call each Senator by his name, and upon each article propose the following question in the manner following:

Mr. ——, how say you, is the respondent, ——, guilty or not guilty as charged in the —— article of impeachment? Whereupon each Senator shall rise in his place and answer guilty or not guilty.

Mr. CONKLING moved to insert "of a high crime or misdemeanor as the case may be."

After debate Mr. SUMNER modified his rule accordingly by inserting after the words "guilty or not guilty" the words "of a high crime or misdemeanor as the case may be."

Mr. BUCKALEW suggested an amendment which Mr. SUMNER accepted as follows;

Mr. ——, how say you, is the respondent ANDREW JOHNSON guilty or not guilty of a high crime or misdemeanor, as the case may be, as charged in the article of impeachment, &c.

Mr. CONNESS moved further to amend the rule by striking out certain words and adding others so as to read:

In taking the votes of the Senate on the first, second, third, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh articles of impeachment, the presiding officer shall call each Senator by his name and propose the following question in the manner following:

Mr. ——. How say you; is the respondent, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors as charged in these articles? and on the fourth and sixth;

Mr. ——. How say you? is the respondent, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty, as charged in these articles? Each Senator shall rise in his place and answer "guilty" or "not guilty."

Mr. HENDRICKS moved an amendment by inserting the following at the end:

But on taking the vote on the eleventh article the question shall be put as to each clause of said article charging a distinct offence.

After debate the question on Mr. HENDRICK's amendment was decided in the affirmative.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Davis, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson, Yates—15.

After further debate, the question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. CONNESS as thus amended.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON the whole subject was laid on the table by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Conness, Davis, Doolittle, Drake, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sprague, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winckle, Vickers, Willey, Yates—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Terry, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sumner, Williams, Wilson—11.

The Chief Justice said it would place him in an embarrassing position to frame the questions, and therefore he should like to have the advice of the Senate on the subject, and would be obliged to them if they would adjourn until 10 o'clock on Monday, whereupon, on motion of Mr. YATES, the hour for meeting was fixed at 10 o'clock on Monday.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Court then adjourned. The President *pro tem* resumed the chair, and on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the opening prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. BOYNTON, he alluded to the impeachment question in the following terms: "Draw near to the Senators of the United States; give them a due sense of the solemn responsibility resting on them; may they feel inclined to ask God for wisdom; give them a clear perception of a sound and unbiased judgment; a courage and inclination to decide for the right as Thou shalt reveal it unto them; and through the issue of that solemn question may the country have peace and prosperity again."

THE JOURNAL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH rose to a correction of the journal. The resolutions presented yesterday by Mr. BECK were described on the journal as a resolution of the Central Committee of the State of South Carolina, whereas they should be described as resolutions of the Democratic Central Committee of South Carolina.

Mr. BECK remarked that they were not so styled in the papers, but the fact was as stated by Mr. FARNSWORTH.

The journal was amended accordingly.

RECONSTRUCTION EXPENSES.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, presented estimates from the War Department in reference to a deficiency of $87,000, for the administration of reconstruction acts in the Third Military District. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND ARKANSAS.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing five hundred copies of the South Carolina and Arkansas Constitutions, and five thousand extra copies of the report of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. Also five thousand three hundred copies of the report of J. N. TAYLOR on the mineral resources of the country east of the Rockey Mountains, to be bound with J. ROSS BROWNE's report, which was adopted.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, adjacent to the British Provinces, for the purpose of protecting American vessels in the exercise of their rights, as recognized in the treaty of 1803, outside of one marine league of the shore line as it follows the indentations of the coast; and also for the purpose of taking care that valuable property in shipping shall not be confiscated for alleged infractions of provincial rights in the fishing grounds, and that whatever punishment for trespass is inflicted shall be in proportion to the pecuniary injury occasioned by the offence. Mr. PIKE proceeded to explain and advocate the resolution. He stated in the course of his remarks that the Government of the Dominion of Canada was proposing to impose a tax of $4 a ton on American fishing vessels, and to send vessels of war to enforce that tax. It was therefore proper that the American Government should send vessels of war there to protect American interests.

Mr. BENJAMIN inquired whether the President had not that authority already.

Mr. PIKE said he had, and this was but a request for him to use it.

Mr. BENJAMIN inquired whether that should be necessary if the President had the authority already.

Mr. PIKE replied that it was because it would not be done unless Congress requested it.

Mr. BENJAMIN inquired why the President should not be directed instead of requested.

Mr. PIKE replied that it was because Congress lacked authority to do that. He went on to explain that the third article of the Treaty of Paris recognized certain rights of American fishermen to fish where they had been accustomed to exercise these rights till the Convention of 1818; that at that convention the American Government, for certain reasons, yielded the right to fish within three miles of certain coasts, and that the question was whether that limit of three miles should be from headland to headland, as contended for by the provincial authorities, or should follow the undulations of the coast, as contended for by the American fishermen.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, remarked that this was one of those matters that should be fully considered, for it certainly implied that if the Government should get into a difficulty on the subject it might be a very serious one. The last part of the resolution provided that no greater punishment should be allowed than was proportionate to the pecuniary damage occasioned. Who was to be the judge of that? To whom was that great power to be confided? Those were questions which should be very carefully considered before such a resolution was passed. He doubted very much the propriety of passing it without knowing more on the subject.

Mr. CHANLER opposed the resolution. The fishing along the coast of New-England had ceased to be in the hands of fishermen alone, and had fallen into the hands of monopolists, who, by organizing large steam vessels, were absorbing the fishing interests. That was the case around Cape Cod, and it extended also to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This resolution, therefore, was intended to protect such fishing monopolies. Another object of it appeared to be to give increased value to those small iron-clad vessels which the Government had been selling, and make it necessary to repurchase them.

Mr. BUTLER spoke for five minutes in support of the resolution. It was simply that American fishermen in those waters should have fair play. It was not a declaration of war. There would be no trouble arising out of it. The President did not propose to interfere unless there was some expression of opinion on the part of Congress. It was but the usual course adopted by Great Britain and other nations to protect the interest of their citizens.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired what tribunal was to decide on the amount of pecuniary damages?

Mr. BUTLER replied that when an American vessel was carried in by the provincial authorities there would be a naval officer representing the United States, and that when an American vessel-of-war would see a colonial cutter coming up to carry in a fishing vessel, because she has caught fish within three miles of the shore, the American officer would say, "You cannot take that vessel for confiscation. I will accompany you, it, and be responsible for her damage or what wrong is done."

Mr. BENJAMIN expressed the opinion that it would be inexpedient to pass the resolution. If a necessity exists for sending more naval vessels to the Fishing Banks the authority was ample for the present to do it. If the President refused to do it, Congress should by law direct it to be done, instead of simply requesting him. The effect of passing the resolution would simply be to allow the Secretary of the Navy, if any difficulty grew out of it, to shield himself behind the resolution.

Mr. PIKE made some further observations on the subject of the resolution. In the course of them he said: The small fishermen cannot fight the authority of Great Britain. The American Government should do it. War! Who is afraid of war? The resolution asks nothing but that your own laws shall be enforced. Are you afraid to enforce them? If you are, I hope you will vote down the resolution.

After considerable argument Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was rejected by a vote of 51 to 76.

Mr. PIKE being entitled to an hour to close the debate, proceeded to make a speech in which he contrasted the statistics of American shipping and commerce with the statistics of former periods, attributing the decay to the high tariff on all materials entering into ship building and to high taxes generally. He referred to the fact that Congress had removed the taxation from the rich manufactures of the country and had failed to relieve the humbler interests of the country.

Mr. MYERS desired a chance of replying to the remarks of Mr. PIKE on that point.

Mr. PIKE declined to yield, stating that he was familiar from his boyhood with the argument which the gentleman desired to make. He had used that tariff argument himself ever since he had learned to talk in public. He had been an old protectionist in his day, and had tried to persuade the people that if the rich were protected, the rich would protect the poor; and that if the rich manufacturers were protected, communities of poor men would grow up among the manufacturers which would receive the drizzle of protection that filtered through their rich employers. He was getting somewhat over that notion. [Laughter.] He was getting cured of that idea. He had come to think that the laws needed some reforming in that particular, and that, instead of going for a higher tariff, there should be a reasonable tariff, founded on reasonable principles.

Mr. MYERS expressed the hope that Mr. PIKE would allow him a moment to reply to his remarks.

Mr. PIKE declined to yield.

Then, said Mr. MYERS, the gentleman is afraid to yield.

To this remark Mr. PIKE retorted something which was only heard in his immediate vicinity.

Mr. SCHOFIELD laughingly called him to order.

Why, said Mr. PIKE remonstratively, he called me a coward, and I have a right to retort.

Mr. MYERS inquired what that remark was.

The Speaker replied that he had not heard it.

Some member suggested, in fun, that the words be taken down.

Mr. PIKE remarked that Mr. MYERS ought not to say he was afraid to meet him in debate. He then went on to say that the decay of American shipping was caused by the tariff. It costs, said he, two dollars to build a vessel in American ports where it costs but one dollar in English ports. It costs $100,000 to set a thousand ton ship afloat in New-York, and but $50,000 to set her afloat in Liverpool. There is the reason.

Mr. MILLER inquired whether Mr. PIKE was in favor of free trade in building vessels.

Mr. PIKE—I have stated my proposition clearly. We must have the articles that go into ships free of duty, or we cannot build ships. If it be an object to build ships in this country, you must allow shipbuilders to have their materials free.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he understood the gentleman from Maine to be talking very much like a Western man.

Mr. PIKE declined to yield for any comments on his speech.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he understood the gentleman to be expressing himself in favor of free trade, but he wished to inquire whether, if free trade were good for the people of New-England in building ships it was also good for the laboring masses of the West in regard to the articles on which they lived, and with which they were clothed. Why not adopt the whole principle?

Mr. PIKE declined to go into a general tariff discussion. The remedy for the evil which he had pointed out was not in purchasing vessels. No country could exist in that way.

Mr. KELLEY inquired, whether history did not prove that every nation from Phoenecia to the Hanseatic league, and to England in her decadence which had risen to commercial prosperity and which depended on trade rather than on the development of land and material resources, had marched to decline from the day of the establishment of commercial ascendancy.

Mr. PIKE replied—Nations rise and fall. There are various reasons for their fall. I commend the gentleman to that learned historian GIBBON, who has set forth at very great length the reasons for the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. [Laughter.] My comment was this: That in the meridian of our power we were yielding the control of the sea.

Mr. MYERS, referring to the remarks of Mr. PIKE in reference to removing taxation from rich manufacturers, declared that he was in favor of imposing taxes where taxes should be imposed, and of removing them where they should be removed. Since the five per cent. tax on manufactures had been taken off, one manufacturing firm in Philadelphia had increased its working by two hundred persons. When he said that the gentleman from Maine was afraid to yield to him, he meant, of course, that he was afraid of discussion.

Mr. PIKE remarked that in a hasty moment he had let fall a word which he wished to withdraw. He hoped the reporters had not heard it, for he had the most kindly relations with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MYERS.)

The Speaker said he had not heard the remark alluded to, and he did not know yet what it was.

Mr. PIKE said he was very glad it had not been heard, because then he would not have to apologize.

Mr. KELLEY expressed the hope that Congress would not adjourn till it had repealed the tonnage tax and adopted some of the wise provisions given to English law by Sir GEORGE DOWNING, a Harvard graduate. There could be no controversy between manufactures and commerce in a well-governed nation. The state which as England was now doing sacrificed her mines and her manufactures to her carrying trade, must illustrate history's law, that a nation lives by the products of its land and the labor of its people, and not by trade alone.

Mr. PILE remarked that he did not understand the gentleman from Maine (Mr. PIKE) to be in favor of free trade, but only that he had changed his opinion as to the propriety of a high, very high, prohibitory tariff which was generally entertained by New-England some years ago. In welcoming him on that Western platform on the tariff subject, he did not wish to be understood as indorsing the idea advanced by Mr. ELDRIDGE, that the West is in favor of free trade. As far as he understood, the West was in favor of reasonable protection to the manufacturing interests; a revenue tariff, not a high prohibitory tariff.

Mr. HARDING desired to make a remark, but the previous question was insisted on.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. SPALDING, and it was agreed to.

The joint resolution as thus modified was then passed, yeas 92, nays 39.

THE WASHBURNE-DONNELLY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GRISWOLD asked and was excused from service on the Select Committee on the Washburne-Donnelly investigation.

Subsequently the Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. JENKS and POMEROY on that Committee in place of Messrs BANKS and GRISWOLD.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. ROBINSON sent up a resolution to be read.

The Speaker said that unless it was presented as a question of privilege no resolution was in order.

Mr. ROBINSON said he presented it as a question of privilege connected with the impeachment.

The resolution was thereupon read as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this House on the 24th day of February, 1868, in the following words, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office," be and the same is hereby ordered to be expunged from the journal of the House, because the passage of the said resolution was strictly a party measure, of evil example, and was adopted at a time and under circumstances to endanger the political rights and to injure the pecuniary interests of the people of the United States, and that the Secretary of this House, at such time as the House may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session of 1867 and 1868 into the House, and, in the presence of the House, draw black lines around the said resolution, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words: "Expunged by order of the House, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty ——."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolution, with a *fac simile* of said impeachment resolutions, so expunged thereon, be engrossed and framed, and a copy thereof presented to ANDREW JOHNSON and to each of his living lineal descendants, and also one copy to each public library or reading-room in the United States. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER said the resolution, in the opinion of the chair, is not a question of privilege. In the first place the resolution directs the Secretary of the House—

Mr. MULLINS—interposing—Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Tennessee will suspend. [Laughter.]

Mr. MULLINS—The point of order is what I was at—

The SPEAKER—The Chair is about to decide the question of order. In the first place the resolution directs the Secretary of the House to perform a certain act, while there is no such officer. But, even if it were correctly worded, it is not a question of privilege. The journal of each day is read and approved. This resolution proposes to amend the journal. That is not a privileged question. The privilege to amend the journal ceased with the expiration of the day when the Journal was made up.

Mr. ROBINSON—Allow me to suggest that I will modify the resolution by making it read, "Clerk of the House."

The SPEAKER—The Chair rules it out as a question of privilege. It is a resolution which the House may adopt if it sees fit to do so, but it is not a question of privilege excluding other business.

Mr. ROBINSON—I shall bring it up again, and it will be adopted either by this House or by the next House. It is a mere matter of time.

The SPEAKER—It is not debatable. It is not before the House.

ARKANSAS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Arkansas. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

AN AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. O'NEILL introduced a bill to provide for an American line of mail and passenger steamships between Philadelphia and one or more European ports. Referred to Post Office Committee.

THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent the further sale of the lands of the United States, except as provided for in the preëmption and homestead laws and the laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands.

Mr. DRIGGS addressed the House in opposition, urging that there was no necessity, for every foot of public lands was open now to homestead settlement.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, spoke in opposition to the bill, arguing that it proposed to tie up and fetter enterprise, and that Americans did not care to have anything which they could not barter or sell.

Mr. DONNELLY spoke in favor of the bill. He gave the history of the land legislation of the United States from the time of the Colonies. In the colonial days the land was principally given away. The experiment of the United States to derive revenue from the sale of the lands was a failure. The lands had not yielded one half of their original cost, and the expenses of management. EDMUND BURKE, as long ago as 1785, had shown that the true disposition of the public lands was to place them in the hands of actual settlers whose industry would enrich the whole country. This policy was sustained by THOMAS H. BENTON and President JACKSON. The result was the preëmption laws, which allowed settlers to enter upon the land and purchase it. The next result was the Homestead law. They should pass this act now by which all the arable public lands would be reserved for settlement alone. The grants of land for the support of public schools had produced splendid results, which would be felt as long as the nation endures. The grants to agricultural colleges were a great injustice to the West, as their tendency was to withdraw large tracts of land from settlement, and to build up colleges in the old States at the expense of the newer and poorer States. Grants of land to railroads were wise and judicious, and served to develop the country. Without such grants the iron horse would not yet have reached the Mississippi River. A country without railroads must necessarily remain in a poor and primitive condition. The great land-mark of our land system was the Homestead law, which was always opposed by the South. The country owes the Homestead law and the Pacific Railroad to the Republican Party. The Homestead law was based on the principle that the man who redeems the wilderness had paid a sufficient price for his land. The condition of the West had produced a peculiar race of men of whom Gen. GRANT was the type. They had largely contributed, by their energy and courage, to the suppression of the rebellion. GOLDWIN SMITH said that the yeoman class who fought under CROMWELL has disappeared from England, they were to be found now in America. They were the owners of small farms. The prosperity of the country rested on its agriculture, and it was their duty to encourage the subdivision of the public land in the hands of actual settlers. Every bushel of wheat grown in the West was a contribution to the wealth and happiness of the world. He referred to the pitiable condition of the laboring classes of Europe, and insisted that we should afford them every opportunity to obtain homes in the new lands in the West, and that not an another acre should be sold to speculators. If the poor men availed themselves of the Homestead law, it was the strongest proof of the necessity of the law. A law which would turn penniless men into prosperous farmers was the very philosopher's stone of legislation. He showed how much greater was the revenue derived from the settlement of the country by customs and internal revenue than from the sale of the lands. In 1866 it was six times greater than all the proceeds of sales of land since the foundation of the Government.

While Mr. DONNELLY was speaking a heavy storm passed over the Capitol, the pattering of hail on the glass roof rendering the words of the speaker almost inaudible. Mr. DONNELLY strove for a while to make himself heard, but finally yielded, in deference, as he said, to a Higher Power.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered several amendments to the bill, and then, at 4:25 o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Republican Party in California.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

The Union State Convention, which has just adjourned, has distinguished itself by the harmony and judiciousness of its action, and the resolute tone which pervaded it. Admirable counsels seem to have prevailed, and the party therein represented may be congratulated on the signs of success which are already discovered in its reorganization and new solidification. The temporary dissatisfactions and complaints seem to have disappeared, and the Convention adjourned, apparently without leaving any heart-burnings or disappointments behind. The delegates to Chicago were selected from the best men who were willing to accept this somewhat undesirable mission, and the State Central Committee is certainly one of the best that possibly could have been found. No cliques have managed the Convention, and no more personal ambitions have been permitted to control it. The Union party will go into the next campaign with honest purposes and with a determination which is one of the chief elements of success. Actuated by lofty principles, and combined under the leadership of the Great Soldier of the Republic, we believe that in the solid vote of the great majority of the States, California will be found true to the cause of liberty, justice and humanity. The work in this State has been well begun, and we hope that every future step will be as well considered.

The Dover (N. H.) *Gazette* hoists the flag of HANCOCK and ENGLISH, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Adoption of the Remainder of the Gladstone Resolve—An Act Suspensory of the Disestablishment to be Passed—Withdrawal of Grants and Regium Donum.

LONDON, Thursday, May 7—Evening.

There was a large attendance at the session of the House of Commons this evening, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings, a division being anticipated on the two remaining resolves relative to the Irish Church.

Soon after the House came to order, Mr. GLADSTONE rose and said that he proposed after the House had acted upon the resolves introduced by himself, to offer a suspensory act, which should, if passed, remain in force until the 1st of August, 1869. He then, in a few words, proceeded to make an explanation of the purport and intent of the second of the series of resolves, and moved that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY next rose, and said the Opposition intended to destroy the Irish Church. The Ministry wished to alter it for the better; but after the recent vote upon the first resolve, they would make no resistance to the succeeding one, or ask for a division upon its passage.

The second resolve was then adopted.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved the passage of the third resolve, and after some discussion and the proposal of various amendments, nearly all of which were rejected, it was adopted in substance as follows:

Resolved, That an address be presented by the House to Her Majesty, the Queen, humbly praying that to prevent by legislation at this session, or by creation, new personal interests, through the use of the public patronage, she would be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of all the dignities and benefices of the Church of Ireland.

Mr. WHITBREAD, member for Bedford, moved a resolution to withdraw the annual grant of £30,000 to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, and to abolish the *regium donum* (the grant to the Presbyterians) after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which was agreed to.

The Reform bill for Ireland was read a second time.

Princess Louise Betrothed to Prince Christian, of Denmark.

LONDON, Thursday, May 7—Evening.

It is reported that the Princess LOUISE, the fourth daughter and sixth child of Queen VICTORIA, has been betrothed to CHRISTIAN FREDERIC WILLIAM, Prince Royal and heir apparent to the throne of Denmark.

Petition to Commute the Punishment of the Fenian Barrett.

LONDON, Thursday, May 7.

JOHN BRIGHT and other members of the Liberal Party in England have united in a petition to Hon. GATHORNE HARDY for the commutation of the punishment of the Fenian prisoner BARRETT, who was recently convicted at the Old Bailey for complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion. The petitioners urge the point that an *alibi* in the case of BARRETT was conclusively proven.

GERMANY.

Bavaria Urged to Unite in the Prusso-American Nationality Treaty.

MUNICH, Thursday, May 7.

It is reported that Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, is urging the Bavarian Government to join in the Nationality treaty which was recently concluded between North Germany and the United States.

Rejection of the Address of the National Unity Party.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 7—Evening.

The North German Diet has by a decided vote rejected the address of the Party of National Unity.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention—Gen. Grant for President.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 7.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated A. M. CRANE, of Winchester, for Congressman at Large, and GEORGE W. BOOKER, of Henry, for Attorney-General. GEORGE TEAMAN, a negro, J. H. PLATT, JOHN HAUXHURST and CHARLES WHITTLESEY were appointed Delegates at Large to the Chicago Convention.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted. The preamble pledges the State to pay her honest debts. The first resolution asserts that the Government owes it to Virginia to promptly admit her when the Reconstruction acts are complied with; the second asserts the equality of all men in their rights; the third sets forth the advantages of the new Constitution; the fourth endorses the necessity of free schools for all; the fifth pledges the party to use all its efforts in accordance with the principles of the Reconstruction laws for the removal of political disabilities from those who participated in the rebellion; the sixth urges the speedy payment by the United States of the losses of loyal citizens during the war; the seventh indorses impeachment heartily; the eighth indorses Gen. GRANT for President, and Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

Tumultuous cheering followed the reading of the seventh and eighth resolutions. A motion to insert BEN WADE's name instead of Mr. WILSON's was defeated.

J. W. HUNNICUTT appeared and made a speech promising to support the nominees.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Proceedings of the Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 7.

The Conservative Convention met here at noon. Sixty-three counties were represented. Owing to a railroad accident none of the Delegates of the Southwestern counties had arrived. Hon. JOHN B. BALDWIN, of Augusta, was chosen President. In his speech he said the Convention was assembled to try and save the life of Virginia by defeating a Constitution which was a galling disgrace. After the appointment of committees the Convention adjourned till to-night.

The Conservative Convention to-night adopted the following resolutions:

That candidates be selected who are true to the Constitution of the United States and to the honor of Virginia, and without reference to their ability to take the "iron clad oath." Also, authorizing the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Several names were then put in nomination including A. H. H. STUART, ROBERT E. WITHERS and others. Without balloting the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

An Extra Session of the Missouri Legislature Probable—A Violent Gale of Wind.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 7.

The *Democrat* learns that an extra session of the Legislature will probably be called, to investigate the statements contained in the recently published report of Messrs. GARRETSON and TAYLOR to the Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad Company.

A severe wind-storm, amounting to almost a hurricane, passed over the city yesterday, and did considerable damage. The roofing on the west wing of the Insane Asylum was rolled up and carried off several hundred yards. The roof on TINKER & BROTHERS' Malthouse was also blown off. The cupola of the Washington University was torn down. Part of the steeple of the Jewish Synagogue was blown down, and several small houses were more or less damaged. Trees, &c., were prostrated. Two ferry-boats were drawn from the levee on to a sandbar, and a steamer upon the dry-dock was turned keel upwards, and seriously damaged.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 7.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop KINGSLEY in the chair.

The quadrennial report of the General Missionary Committee shows the aggregate contributions to be $2,511,438 59. This amount was appropriated as follows: Liberia, $58,855; South America, $79,870; China, $84,728 24; India, $218,894 86; Bulgaria, $282,448; Mexico and Central America, $10,000; foreign population in the United States, $229,525; Indian Missions, $18,000; American Domestic Missions, $1,182,200; missions of third class, including missions in Southern territory, $423,646 17; miscellaneous, $552,224 87.

The order of the day was then taken up, being the report of the Special Committee on the Reception of the Southern Delegates.

Dr. CURRY paid an earnest tribute to the heroic trials and sacrifices of the brethren who stand knocking for admission into this body. His personal relations with these men were of the most pleasant nature; but he had endeavored to consider the question in its legal aspects. It was a new question entirely, and the Conference was about to establish precedents for all time, the importance of which should outweigh all personal considerations. He then proceeded to give a succinct history of the organization of these conferences, claiming that they were clearly mission conferences, with somewhat peculiar relations to this body not including right of representation in this body. As the speaker here intimated that he was expressing the views of the Special Committee, he was interrupted by D. W. REID and Dr. E. D. HAVEN, of the Committee, who insisted that nothing had been agreed upon in the Committee, except the items reported yesterday, and that their views of the relations of these mission bodies differed materially from those of the speaker.

Dr. CURRY resumed reading from the official report of the last General Conference, to show that in the organization of these bodies in the South, it was clearly understood that they were not to be entitled to representation here until fully invested with all powers of annual conferences. The Doctor, while speaking on the powers of the General Conference, remarked that it had no power to change its own constituency, which was understood to be a declaration against the legality of the admission of laymen.

At the close of the Doctor's speech, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the subject was laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow, Dr. HAVEN being entitled to the floor.

The National Lutheran Synod.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, May 7.

The morning session of the National Lutheran Synod was occupied in hearing a sermon by Rev. Dr. BROWN, of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and the discussion of credentials. After some debate the delegations from the New-York Synod, which were lately divided, and from the Illinois Synod, which was also divided, were received.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The admission of the delegation from the Pittsburg Synod was contested, but finally admitted.

Rev. Dr. H. N. POPLEMAN, of Albany, New-York, was elected President for the next two years; R. M. SHEELEIGH, of Stewartsville, New-Jersey, was elected Secretary; and A. F. ACKERSHOUSE, of New-York City, Treasurer.

The Convention will visit the Governor in a body on Saturday. They will continue in session for a week or more.

Laying Railroads by Machinery in California—Destructive Fire at Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday May 4.

The new California machine for laying railroad tracks is laying ties and rails on the Vallejo and Sacramento Road at the rate of two miles daily.

A dispatch from Victoria mentions a fire there on the 2d inst., which destroyed property to the amount of $25,000. No insurance.

Arizona advices to April 18 have been received.

The election of Congressional Delegate is to take place June 3. JOHN A. RUSH is the Democratic candidate, and Gov. MCCORMICK is the Independent and Republican candidate.

No Indian depredations are reported.

Late surveys for a railroad prove the existence of an excellent route through the San Francisco Mountains.

A Hurricane in Tennessee—Two Persons Killed and Several Injured.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, May 7.

At about 5:30 o'clock yesterday a cyclone passed over a portion of Davidson and Williamson Counties, south of Nashville. Its path was half a mile wide, and for some ten miles houses, trees and fencing on the route were destroyed. A Mr. CHUMBLEY and one of his children were killed, and his wife and three other children badly injured. The house they were in was lifted up and carried a distance of 300 yards. Other buildings in the path of the cyclone were badly injured, but no other persons were lost.

The case of DEGROVE against the Vigilance Committee, after argument, was dismissed by the Federal Court to-day at the plaintiff's cost.

The Republican Convention in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, May 7.

The Republican Convention of the Third District met here to-day, and organized by the election of Ex-Gov. COBURN President. Hon. JAS. C. BLAINE was unanimously renominated Representative to Congress. Messrs. S. D. LINDSAY and WALES HUBBARD were nominated delegates to the Chicago Convention, and Mr. DENNIS L. MILLIKEN as elector. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency and Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN for Vice-President. Resolutions were also adopted sustaining the impeachment proceedings against the President.

Patents in Canada—Reducing the Governor's Salary.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, May 7.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that the new Patent bill will only allow citizens of Canada to take out patents. The report that they would be free to all is incorrect. The Department will decide in all cases whether a patent shall issue or not.

The bill to reduce the Governor-General's salary from $50,000 to $32,000 per annum, passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

It is understood that Chancellor VANKOUGHNET will be appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench for Ontario.

The Propeller Gov. Cushman Boiler Explosion at Buffalo—An Actress Enjoined.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 7.

The Coroner's jury investigating the cause of death of the parties killed by the explosion of the boiler of the propeller *Gov. Cushman*, find the boiler to have been old and defective, and that this fact was known to the engineer of the boat.

ZOE, the celebrated actress and Cuban Sylph, had an injunction placed on her performance yesterday by a returned Californian, named COLE, who claimed to be her partner. The injunction was raised by ZOE's counsel, and the performance continued to a sympathising audience.

Fenian Convention in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, May 7.

One of the series of State Conventions of the Fenian Brotherhood, which are now being held in the principal States of the Union, convened in this city to-day. About fifty delegates were present, and the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed. Gen. O'NEIL laid before the Convention the present state of the organization, and his plan for the future, which met with the approval of all, and the delegates thereupon pledged an amount, proving that Connecticut is in earnest, and will not be behind her sister States.

THE GERMAN TURNERS.

Their National Convention in Boston—Programme of National Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 7.

The National Convention of the German Turners, previous to adjourning *sine die*, adopted a preamble and resolution expressive of their political principles, and recommending their consideration to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, to which the Secretary was directed to forward a copy. The resolutions, in substance, are:

First—The reconstruction and readmission of the late rebel States on the basis of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution as amended, and the measures of reconstruction enacted by Congress.

Second—That justice shall be meted out to all without distinction of race or color; that security shall be given to persons and property, and that freedom of trade and freedom of conscience shall also be secured.

Third—That uniform qualifications shall be established in the election of members of the House of Representatives, and in the choice of the electors of the executive officers of the Government, by an amendment to the Constitution.

Fourth—That the payment of the national debt and interest shall be made in accordance with the promises already made by the Government; that the payment of the debt shall be gradual, so as to guard against high tariffs and excessive taxation; that there be a gradual consolidation of the different loans into one debt, with a uniform and moderate rate of interest, and that all laws or measures tending toward the recognition and assumption of the liabilities of the late Confederacy, or for granting indemnity for emancipated slaves, be opposed.

Fifth—That the tariff rates shall be fixed upon the equalization principle.

Sixth—That measures shall be adopted for the better support of the public school system, and for its enlargement, especially at the South, and in this connection the Turners express the belief that compulsory measures for the attendance of children at school afford the best means to guard against the future misuse of the right of suffrage.

Seventh—That there be formed a national militia force, on the basis of general military duty, with classifications according to age.

Eighth—That Congress shall make such laws as will tend to encourage to the fullest extent, European immigration, inasmuch as such immigration accrues to the benefit of the country.

Ninth—That the Monroe Doctrine of equal protection of native born and naturalized citizens of the United States in foreign countries shall be maintained.

The next National Convention will be held in Pittsburg, in May, 1870.

The Whisky Frauds in St. Louis—Verdict Against an Express Company.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 7.

D. D. WRIGHT, who was arrested some days ago for illicit distilling, was admitted to bail to-day in $10,000.

The Pacific Railroad injunction case will be argued before Judge KREKEL, of the United States Circuit Court, on Monday next.

The case of the United States *vs.* Adams' Express Company, for non-delivery of a package containing about $13,000, was decided to-day in favor of the United States.

The corporators of the Southwest Pacific Railroad met to day and temporarily organized, by the election of ERASTUS WALLS, of St. Louis, President, and Gen. C. B. FISK, of St. Louis, Secretary.

The Trial of Gen. Cole—The Jury Discharged.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 7.

About 9 o'clock this morning the jury in the Cole case came into the court, and announced, through their foreman, that they were unable to agree. They were therefore discharged. They stood, from first to last, six for acquittal and six for conviction.

The Southern Press Association.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 7.

The Southern Press Association to-day adjourned to meet in Mobile, Ala., on the second Wednesday in February, 1869. Mr. LAMAR, of Columbus, was elected President, and Mr. REESE, of Macon, Secretary and Treasurer. Six Directors were also elected. Sixteen papers were represented. A resolution expressing confidence in M. W. BARR, the Washington agent, was unanimously adopted. The news service of the New-York Associated Press was declared satisfactory. The entire proceedings were harmonious.

Colored Conservative Meeting in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, May 7.

A large meeting of colored Conservatives was held this evening. A United States flag was presented to the meeting by the white citizens. Speeches were made by white and colored men, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, May 7.

This was the second day of the races. The first race for the Cumberland Stakes, for three-years old, mile heats, was won by *Pat. Malloy*, who galloped over. The second race, for the Association Purse, a two-mile dash, was won by *Maggie Hunter*, beating *Gen. Rousseau* and *Chicamauga*; time, 4:02. The track was muddy.

Meeting of the South Carolina Legislature Postponed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 7.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order postponing the meeting of the Legislature, which was fixed for the 12th inst., until Congress shall have approved the new Constitution.

An Assault by Burglars in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, May 7.

The dwelling of Dr. HALL, at Pigna, Ohio, was entered by burglars at 3 o'clock this morning.

The former and his wife were so badly beaten that their lives are in danger. No clue to the perpetrators has been discovered.

The Florida Election.

KEY WEST, Thursday, May 7.

The vote in this city yesterday was as follows: For the Constitution, 224; against Constitution, 309; Conservative majority, 85.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 7.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to-day appointed twenty delegates to the Chicago Convention; indorsed the nomination of Gov. WELLS, and Gen. SCHOFIELD's administration of affairs in Virginia.

A heavy storm has prevailed here all this afternoon.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, May 7.

The Convention is engaged in revising the Constitution, but making no material changes. No proposition has been made to adjourn.

The Mississippi Central Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 7.

The Mississippi Central Railroad is to be extended from Jackson, its northern terminus, to Neilson, on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, which will make the route complete to New-Orleans.

WHAT FOLLOWED A DIVORCE.—The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer* recently announced that JAMES M. GRANT, of Bridgeport, obtained a divorce from his wife JULIA. The next day Mrs. GRANT informed the public, through the columns of the same paper, that the notice was the first she had heard of the matter. On Saturday last the *Farmer* announces that Mrs. GRANT has received information from England that a deceased relative has left her the snug little fortune of eighty or ninety thousand dollars.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Trial of R. C. Enright and John S. Allen for Uttering Fraudulent Bonds—Opening Address of District-Attorney Tracey—Important Testimony.

This case came on for hearing at 12 o'clock yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, before Judge BENEDICT, and excited a great deal of interest. the court-room being crowded during the proceedings. Mr. Tracey, District-Attorney, with Mr. Allen as his assistant, conducted the case on behalf of the Government. Mr. E. L. Sanderson appeared for the defendant, Allen, and Messrs. Underhill and Hollis for Richard C. Enright.

The following were the jurors impaneled to try the case: Stephen N. Reeve, Wm. Searles, Robert Warnock, John Dixon, David R. Stanford, Benj. F. Sherman, Nicholas Cooper, Wm. Whitlock, Robert D. Sharp, Benj. Moore, Wm. H. Smith, Gustavus Braxel.

Mr. Tracy opened the case for the Government in an able and comprehensive manner. He said the frauds under the Revenue law were perfectly appalling, when taken into consideration with the persons engaged in committing them, and they had almost reduced the Treasury of the United States to a state of bankruptcy. If the rule that had prevailed in the Third District did so prevail in all the districts, the effort to collect the revenue might be abandoned. That the jury might the better understand the duties and obligations resting on one of the defendants, he would state that he was an official who had assumed upon himself an official oath, and had shamefully betrayed it. If the tax on whisky and tobacco at their present rate were honestly collected, they would relieve every other article of the burden imposed, and thus benefit the people. Instead of the Government getting $100,000,000, as they should, they got only $12,000,000. This state of things was likely to end in the utter degradation of all official service. If a check could not be imposed upon such frauds our Government would stand as the most corrupt on the earth. It has got to that pass now that to receive an office from the Government subjected its possessor to disgrace. It is now hard to convince the public that there is such a thing as an honest official. How that state of things had been brought about would be unraveled on the present trial. In order to realize the revenue from whisky, the Government found it necessary to pass a law that no distiller should engage in the business until he had given a bond to the United States that he would faithfully comply with all the provisions of the Revenue law. Those bonds, in this district, had averaged $20,000 per bond. The object of those bonds was, that the tax was so high and the possibility of receiving a large amount for frauds so great, that a high bond was requisite for the protection of the Government and afford it an opportunity to indemnify itself. Then, when the distiller was entitled to commence operations, his still should be constructed according to law, the receiving cisterns to be kept under lock and key by a United States officer, so that, by the law, the distiller did not acquire possession of his property in legal theory; but the spirits were removed as soon as manufactured, under the eye of an officer, to a bonded warehouse, whence it cannot be again removed without a bond. The only mode by which liquor could be removed from a bonded warehouse was under bond for its return after rectification until its tax should be paid. Practically speaking, all whisky transported anywhere from one district to another would be under bond. The great machinery of the law involved the execution of bonds, and one of the great sources of fraud was the fraudulent making of bonds. The act of Congress in relation to forging bonds read as follows: "Any person or persons who execute or sign any false or fraudulent bond, form, entry, or any other document required by law or regulation, or shall fraudulently procure or cause to be executed or shall connive at the execution thereof by which any internal law or tax shall be evaded or attempted to be evaded, shall forfeit all the spirits concerned and shall be imprisoned for a term of from one to five years." It was under that section of the act that the two defendants were arraigned. Mr. Enright was a bond broker, who furnished bonds and sureties for dealers. That was his business for two years. John S. Allen was a Deputy Collector under T. C. Callicot, who came into office April 27, 1867, changing to a great extent the officers of the office. One of Mr. Callicot's first appointments was Mr. Enright. Mr. Enright's part was to make the bonds, find the sureties, and Mr. Allen was to go through the form of the office in approving them. The extent of this fraud under Mr. Callicot amounted to about $600,000 There were a pile of bonds accepted in that office in about a month amounting to that sum. Out of nineteen bonds given, eighteen were fraudulent. One unsophisticated Irishman, in the simplicity of his heart, not knowing the ways of some officials, actually brought down his neighbors to go his security, and thus, by accident, the Government got a good bond. And thus upward of a quarter of a million of dollars was lost to the Government, which that official had registered an oath in Heaven to protect. All this was not idle declamation. It would be proved, every word of it, and the defendants would be astonished at the result of that month's work when it would be unraveled to their guilty gaze. The bonds were accepted by Allen in the usual form and justification, and he pretended he did not know the sureties were swearing falsely in their justifications. The Government soon found out it had lost largely in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, and also found itself in possession of a vast number of bonds on which every name—principal, authorities and all—would be mythical. In March or April, 1867, the Commissioners of Internal Revenue prescribed form 33 to prevent the Collector from being further cheated by the bonds. The form of the justification gave the residence and business of the surety, his assets in detail and their location and character—all about whence the property was derived and every detail, so that the Collector might not be deceived. Then followed the certificate of the Deputy Collector certifying that the surety was signed and justified before him, and that he caused the signature to be identified and proved. This kind of justification and certificate were appended to all these fraudulent bonds passed by Mr. Allen. (The District-Attorney here read one of the nineteen fraudulent bonds.) The certificate on the bond identifying the sureties was absolutely false. Most of the signatures were absolute forgeries—forged by Richard C. Enright in his handwriting. Not one of the sureties had a local habitation or a name, and Mr. Allen had some fifty others as false. Of the thirty-four names which appeared on a certain class of the bonds not one could be found, and only five could be found in the directory—so open and bold were the defendants in these frauds, not ever taking the precaution to look in the directory. The habit of Allen and Enright was to go about the city, and pick up the most worthless men, put new hats and coats on them, and get them to swear that they owned real estate in Brooklyn. In one instance Enright took a worthless man, and paid him $3 to justify in the sum of $30,000. Here the history of the Jaggard and Malin bond was detailed, showing that Enright had confessed the making of this bond to another Collector. These men, who were thus picked up, were poor drunken outcasts, in the last stages of inebriation, and one of them cut his throat soon after. This confession was made to the Collector by Enright because he was friendly to him. In regard to Mr. Allen—so bold and so defiant was Enright in the forgery of these bonds—no one would have dared to present these bonds to any office unless he knew they were to be received. Fraudulent bonds was the rule in that office. They never took a good bond when it was possible to take a fraudulent one, with the exception of one or two honest houses who would not be hired to give a bad bond. The defendants were also guilty of a violation of the law of 1867 in entering into a conspiracy. He would prove a state of things which existed in Mr. Allen's office, that showing that no man would have presented so many fraudulent bonds without he knew beforehand that they would be accepted. That was the way the Government was cheated out of $70,000,000 per annum, and the onus thrown upon more useful articles. At the rate at which Enright and Allen were going along during these thirty days, their district would have lost to the Government $3,000,000 a year.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES TAPPEN.

The first witess called for the Government was *Charles Tappen*, who deposed as follows in answer to the questions of Mr. Tracey: I was formerly a clerk in the collection office of the Third Collection District of New-York; the first Collector was Henry C. Bowen; the second was Alben E. Pratt, and Hugh McLaughlin was acting Collector from the 4th of March to the 26th of April; Mr. Gallagher succeeded him; I was clerk in the office under all of these Collectors; I was chief clerk under Pratt and McLaughlin; I was Deputy Collector under Mr. Pratt and Mr. McLaughlin, and in charge of the bonded accounts, and also in charge of the chief clerk's business; I was chief clerk and had general charge of the outer office; on Mr. Callicot's coming in I was chief clerk; I had ceased to be deputy; he had two deputies.

Q.—Who were they?

Objected to on the ground that if it was meant to charge Allen with official weakness and corruption, the legitimate manner was to produce his commission.

Court—I understand the rule to be otherwise. I will give you an exception.

Examination resumed.—Q.—Who acted as Deputy under Callicott? A.—John S. Allen and William S. Andrews; John S. Allen was the Deputy having charge of the office; Mr. Andrews was known as an outdoor Deputy; I know Allen's signature; I have seen him sign his name; that is all I have ever seen him write; (paper handed witness)—I should say that is his signature; both of the justifications, form 33, appear to be the same; this paper is a bond and the accompanying papers; it is part of the record in the office. (The bond alluded to was that of John W. Hopke.)

Enright's counsel objected to the introduction of this bond in evidence until the District-Attorney proved what the bond was.

Mr. Tracey—You have a right to interpose your objection when I offer the bond.

Direct resumed—Q. Was John E. W. Hopke a distiller in the Third Collection District? A.—Yes.

Cross-examined—Q. Do you answer that from your own knowledge. A. Yes, Sir.

Re-direct—Q.—Is that a record in your office? (Paper handed to witness.) A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Hopke give a bond in your office as a distiller?

Objected to on the ground that the form should be produced.

Q. — Did he give a paper purporting to be a bond? A. — There is a paper purporting to come from Mr. Hopke as a bond; this is the paper; the signatures of form No. 33 are the signatures of John S. Allen.

The paper was read and marked exhibit A.

Q.—Was Mr. McBride a distiller in that district? (Objected to unless he knew of his own knowledge.) A.—I do not know that he was.

Q.—Do you know whether he had dealings with the office as a distiller, or whether he paid taxes as a distiller?

(Objected to.)

A.—That is the only knowledge I have; I do not know the person; I know he dealt with the office by the name of McBride as a distiller; the paper I hold in my hand is a record also of our office; could tell whether it became such about the time of its date or not; yes, Sir, about the time of its date, judging from the paper itself.

Q.—The Form No. 33, does it appear for what officer was this affidavit drawn? (Objected to.) A.—The form showed they were drawn by John S. Allen; these are his signatures to them.

This document was marked Exhibit 2 for identification.

Exhibit 3 was also identified as being signed by John S. Allen.

Direct resumed—Q.—Was Henry Lewis a distiller in your district? A.—Yes; the paper now offered is a record in office, and became such about the time it bears date; as appears by the paper, I should say.

Q.—In whose handwriting is that bond? (Objected to.)

Q.—Do you know Richard C. Enright? A.—I do; since the Fall of 1866; he was a notary public. (Objected to.)

Q.—Did he act as a notary public? (Objected to, overruled, and exception taken.) A.—Yes; don't remember how long he acted as notary public; should judge he acted as notary from about the first of the year 1867; I don't know his handwriting; I saw him sign his signature; I know that.

The introduction of the paper was opposed by Enright's counsel on various grounds.

Q.—Look at that blank and tell me whether it is in the form prescribed and used in the Internal Revenue Department for distillers' bonds? Objected to.

Court—My ruling has always been, that where there is a written circular of the Department prescribing the action of the Department, it is the best evidence; but if there is no such circular, then the action of the Department was the best evidence.

Q.—Do you know of any regulation or circular of the Department prescribing the form of bond for distillers? A.—I do not.

Q.—Is that the form of bond used in the Internal Revenue office as far as you know?

Objected to.

Court—Q.—Have you ever received at any time a known circular issued by the Department? A.—Yes.

Q.—If there had been a circular received prescribing the form, would you know of it? A.—Yes; I never knew of any circular prescribing a form.

Enright's counsel objected to the admission of the evidence, on the ground that a correspondence with the authorities at Washington would have thrown satisfactory light on the matter.

Q.—What form is that you have in your hand? A.—Form 30; it has 30 on it; it is one of the regulations of the department; it is known as Series 2. No. 7; it was issued Sept. 1, 1866; that is about the time we received it at the office.

District-Attorney—I propose to read Form 30 regulations on pages 3 and 4.

Objected to, overruled, and exception taken.

The paper was then read and marked Exhibit 4.

Witness—The signature on form 30 is Enright's signature.

Q.—Is it there more than once? (Objected to, overruled and exception taken.) A.—Yes.

The District-Attorney proposed to offer the bond in evidence.

Objected to.

Re-cross—Q.—Have you seen Enright write? A.—Yes.

Q.—Repeatedly? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know any one form of his writing except his signature? A.—No.

The District-Attorney renewed the offer of the bond in evidence.

Enright's counsel objected on the ground that without notice the Collector had no authority to take such a bond. A further objection was, that the paper sought to be put in evidence was not a bond in proper form of the United States of America. The indictment did not charge defrauding "the United States of America," but "the United States."

The Court here took a recess for ten minutes.

On reassembling, Enright's counsel further objected to the introduction of the bond in the absence of the subscribing witnesses. He further objected that it was claimed by the District-Attorney that it was a false paper, while he again claimed that it was a legitimate paper, and, therefore, it seemed to him (counsel) it could not be admitted in evidence.

Objection overruled and exception taken.

The District-Attorney—I will prove all these papers now, and then read them.

Court—They will be considered read now.

The District-Attorney next offered Bond No. 33 in evidence. Objected to, overruled, and exception taken. Bond No. 33 was considered as read.

The District-Attorney next offered the notice of the distiller, Henry Lewis. Objected to on the ground that there was no foundation laid for it in the indictment.

Re-direct—Q.—What form is that blank known as in the Internal Revenue Department? A.—Form 27; it is a distiller's notice; it purports to be signed by Henry Lewis; it is a part of the record also of our office; it became such some time after its date; I have seen it there and had it on file; I did not file it; it was filed at the payment of the taxes, May 9; it appears so on the paper; the tax was paid May 9.

Objected to.

Q.—Do you know in whose handwriting it is? A.—I think I do; I do not really know; it became a record in our office about May 9, 1867.

The District-Attorney offered the paper.

Cross-examination resumed—Q.—On whom was that notice served? Is it not presented to the Assessor? A.—Yes; these notices are presented to the Collector; they are first to the Assessor.

Q.—Where is the legitimate place for that paper? A.—In the Assessor's or Collector's office; all the knowledge I have is from what appears on the face of the paper.

Re-direct—I have a knowledge of having seen it in the office, and knowing it was a record in the office.

Objected to on the ground that the signature of Henry Lewis had not been proven

Objection overruled, and exception taken. Exhibit No. 5.

The District-Attorney next offered in evidence the bonds of Richard A. Butler. John E. Hopke, Henry Lewis, Patrick Crossen, James Keenan, James McBride, Thos. C. Farrell, Matthew Smith, and John McGann. Objected to.

The Court—I will give you the same exceptions to all these bonds that I have given you to the first and any other exceptions you feel at liberty to make.

Enright's counsel objected to the introduction of the bonds of Butler and Crossen on the ground that the count contained only a charge for one offence, and further, because copies of the bond were not furnished in the Court. He also objected to the bonds of Hopke, McBride, Farrell and Smith, on the ground that they were all embodied in the sixth count of the indictment.

Objections overruled and exceptions taken.

Redirect—These papers are all bonds in our office.

Q.—I want to identify a class of bonds not set out in the indictment; look at these papers and tell me what they are. [Six bonds handed to witness;] See if they are all executed by Allen? A.—No; two of them are.

Q.—Point out which they are?

Objected to.

Q.—Were they filed in the office? A.—Yes, Sir; they are all distillers' bonds.

The District-Attorney then put in the bonds of the following persons: William B. Kaufmann, Patrick McGoey, John Hawkins, Patrick Breslin, James McLaughlin and Benjamin Featherstone.

Q.—(Handing witness six transportation and redistillation bonds.)—Are they records in your office? Are they papers on file in your office in the Third Collection District? A.—Yes, Sir.

The District-Attorney read the names as follows: Gingham Storey, Wm. Ellis, Geo. Adams, Albert Swords, Charles H. Tabor and William Krohne.

Q.—Looking at those five bonds will you tell us whether the persons named as principals in them respectively made application to remove for transportation or redistillation spirits named in these bonds, or whether these were filed in the office as purporting to be bonds made on such application? (Objected to.) A.—I think this one, marked No. 20, there was an application to remove filed with it.

Q.—Was that bond accepted as upon application? A.—Yes; and upon his making inquiries for that purpose.

Q.—Who was the chief officer next to Mr. Callicot in that office? A.—Mr. Allen, I understand.

Q.—Did he act as such? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He had charge, as far as you know, of the acceptances of the bonds in that office as they came in? To whom were they delivered? A.—Mr. Allen.

Q.—What room did he occupy? A.—A private office a portion of the time, and part of the time the front office; Mr. Callicot's was a rear office.

Q.—What was the further course of business? A.—To take affidavits on Form No. 33 after the presentation of the bond.

Q.—Allen took the affidavits, and then they were examined, I presume, and filed in the office? Who filed them? A.—Sometimes they were handed to me, and sometimes I presume, Allen fetched them in himself; the general course of business was to file the bonds after they were accepted. No bond was considered to be placed on file until after it was accepted.

Q.—What has been Richard C. Enright's business? A.—Notary Public and Internal Revenue broker.

Q.—What is the office or service performed by an Internal Revenue broker; what do you mean by it? A.—I mean a proper passage of papers through the Collector's office, or any department of the Internal Revenue, the same as a Custom House broker would be—nothing more nor less; when I use the words "passage through," I include the writing up of the forms, seeing the forms are in proper shape, and the presenting of them at the office; nothing further than that.

Q.—Mr. Enright was engaged in the business in connection with your office more or less during the time you knew him? A.—He has presented forms there.

Q.—State whether, after Mr. Callicot came in, he did the majority of the business as revenue broker, as far as distillers' bonds are concerned? A.—As far as appears by these papers, as executed, I should think that Mr. Enright did.

Cross-examined—Q.—Do you know he did? A.—I do not know that he did.

Q.—More than usual? A.—No, Sir. He never did any more than his usual business.

Q.—Did he have more of the monopoly of the business than formerly? A.—No. After Callicot came in, I do not know of anybody else that acted as Internal Revenue brokers. I wish to say that by Internal Revenue bonds, I mean most of the bonds that were placed in the office were placed there by Enright, but whether he acted in drawing them up I cannot say; I saw him at the office; Enright had his office in Joralemon-street; the Collector's office was immediately around the corner; it was at No. 14 Court-street; Callicot remained in possession of that office with Allen until the 17th day of September, 1867; Allen was there for a few days after; could not say how many days.

Cross-examined—Callicot took possession of the office the 27th of May, 1867; can't remember how many times I saw Enright; should think on very few occasions; on the 1st of May each year distillers are required to give their bonds; they can't pay their special tax until they give their bonds; most of the distillers renew their bonds during the month of May; I never saw Enright present a bond to any officer of the Third District at all during the time or since Callicot came in; what constitutes an acceptance of bonds is the filing of the bonds, and the payment of the taxes is evidence of it.

Q.—Do you not recollect that when these bonds were presented to Allen, he was very particular to swear parties who appeared there, from Bond No. 33? A.—I recollect he did swear parties, of course, from Form No. 33.

Q.—And after he had sworn those parties he then passed these bonds to the bond clerk. A.—It should follow to the bond clerk in a little while; part of the month of May Mr. De Voe was the bond clerk; myself was the other portion of the time; the papers were placed in my charge from the time Callicot came in until the 18th or 20th of May; I was not exactly head clerk nor chief clerk; I did both businesses; the taxes were generally paid the moment it was passed; I think I had been about a year in the office before Callicot came; was chief clerk at that time also; was familiar with the manner in which the business was transacted previous to Callicot coming in.

Q.—Did or did not Allen invariably use Form 33? A.—I think he did—always when I have seen him.

Defendant's counsel read a letter from E. A. Rollins, Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington, to Gen. Pratt, introducing a Mr. Breathe to him as Inspector Breathe, and stating that he would assist him in supervising the issuance of these bonds. He offered to show that Mr. Breathe had been appointed by the Government Internal Revenue Inspector for New-York and Brooklyn, and that in the discharge of his duties as such, under direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, he did examine the bonds of distillers during the month of May, 1867. He proposed also to show by the witness on the stand that he was conceded to be an officer in that capacity by his public acts, and by his being recognized as such.

Objected to, sustained, and exception taken.

After some further cross-examination, eliciting nothing very material, it being now 6 o'clock, the Court adjourned until to-day.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting—The New Post-office—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE occupying the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: JAMES H. BENEDICT, EDWARD COOPER, JOSIAH M. FISKE, WM. B. OGDEN and HENRY WHITIN.

A report from a Special Committee was read with reference to the accommodations furnished emigrants on board vessels, sustaining the action of Senator MORGAN, in Congress, in relation to the subject.

A report from a Special Committee was read concerning the proposed new Post-office building. The Committee submitted a memorial, to be presented to Congress, representing that it was generally conceded that the present Post-office building is inadequate to the actual business of the office. Ninety-five tons of mail matter, an increase of 130 per cent. in three years, passed through the office daily. It is from this point, too, that most of the stationery used in the various post-offices throughout the country is distributed. The memorial also refers to the inconvenience of loading and unloading mail-wagons at the present office, and recommends that an appropriation be made for the erection of the new building.

Mr. RUGGLES spoke of the proposed underground railway, and thought when it was completed ample facilities would be furnished for carrying mail matter speedily from the site of the present office; therefore he did not approve of changing the site.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE said that the site chosen for the new Post-office was wholly unfit for the purpose. He believed the Common Council had no right to sell the property. He further believed that those who favored the movement would live to regret it. The proposed site was unsuitable, and the title was not sound in law.

The memorial was finally adopted.

The Secretary, Mr. STEVENS, then read the annual statements of the officers of the Chamber, from which it appears that the members at the present time number 836. During the past year fifteen members died. The balance of funds in bank amounted to $174 04.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, and resulted as follows:

President—William E. Dodge. First Vice-President—George Opdyke. Second Vice-President—Simeon B. Chittenden. Treasurer—Francis S. Lathrop. Secretary—George Wilson. Executive Committee—A. A. Low, Chairman; Walter S. Griffith, R. Warren Weston, Samuel D. Babcock, Philo C. Calhoun, Wilson G. Hunt, A. R. Wetmore, William M. Vermilye, John Austin Stevens, Jr., Charles H. Marshall, Chairman of Committee of Arbitration—Walter S. Griffith. Member of Committee of Arbitration, to serve for the term expiring May, 1869—Joseph Stuart. Member of Committee of Arbitration, to serve for the term expiring August, 1868—James P. Wallace. Committee on Mercantile Library—Henry K. Bogert, Chairman; Wilson G. Hunt, John K. Myers, William E. Dodge, Jr., Henry F. Spaulding. Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for three years—Matthew Maury, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles A. Macy. Committee on Gold Statistics—Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman; Jas. Brown, William T. Coleman, Denning Duer, James Gallatin, the President and Secretary. Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses or Hotels—George F. Chester.

Mr. A. A. Low stated that Mr. STEVENS had declined to continue as Secretary of the Chamber, and for that reason Mr. WILSON'S name was placed on the ticket. Mr. Low then offered resolutions alluding to the voluntary retirement of Mr. STEVENS from the office of Secretary, and expressing the thanks of the Chamber for his faithful and valuable services. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A petition, a copy of which has been sent to Secretary SEWARD, signed by a number of prominent merchants, was read, calling the attention of the Government to the outrages practiced by the Cuban authorities, in the matter of imposing fines on American ship-owners and ship-masters for trivial causes. The petition was referred to a Special Committee.

The Chamber agreed to hold a special meeting on the 24th inst., to elect a Pilot Commissioner in place of Mr. BLUNT, whose term of office is about to expire.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Nicolson Pavement Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much surprised at an article in this morning's TIMES, signed "Tax Payer," in reference to pavements. I am in no way interested in wooden pavements, and only desire in common with every good citizen, that we have the best pavement possible.

Your correspondent condemns wooden pavements because the experiment failed thirty years ago. Does he not know that *that* pavement was placed on the ground, that the blocks soon sunk and made cavities which were enlarged by the constant action of wheels, and of course the water made its way below and the whole thing was soon destroyed.

The Nicolson Pavement, resting on boards, maintains its level, as no one block can possibly sink below the others; and being thoroughly saturated with tar is impervious to water, above or below, and does not not. This fact can be proved, not by the testimony of one or of ten, but of thousands in Chicago and other cities, where this pavement has been thoroughly tested. In this City the block in Nassau-street, between Pine and Wall streets, was laid more than a year ago, and is to-day in better condition than any Belgian pavement in use half that time.

The surface is perfectly level, the wood is sound and shows little or no change from wear and tear. It is admitted on all sides that a horse can draw a much larger load on the wooden pavement than on any other—nearly as much as on a railroad.

Second—That horses and carriages will last at least twice as long as on a stone pavement.

Third—That the wooden pavement can be kept clean at less than half the expense of any other, as there is no dirt to work up through the surface, and no pulverized stone to fill the air with dust; and, therefore, it is in the end far cheaper, while its cleanliness and its freedom from noise make it more desirable than any other pavement ever put down in this City.

C.

Fruitless Effort to Suppress Dog-Fighting.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Justice DOWLING presiding, the somewhat notorious KIT BURNS and one CHARLES BRADY were arraigned upon a charge of cruelty to animals. KIT BURNS keeps a drinking place at No. 273 Water-street, and in the rear is what his counsel called a room, but which a policeman, with a weakness for calling things by their right names, persisted in styling a dog-pit. Mr. BERGH having come into possession of a circular advertising a dog-fight to come off on a certain evening in this room, with a view of putting a stop to the brutal sport, repaired at the specified time to the place, with Capt. THORNE and Roundsman BOLEMAN, of the Fourth Precinct. A crowd was around the door, and for some reason the party of three did not gain admittance. The roundsman going to the roof broke through the skylight and swung himself down into the pit, where the bull-terriers were tearing each other to pieces, to the intense gratification of a numerous crowd of spectators. BOLEMAN called on BURNS to separate the dogs, which he refused to do, until the demand has been several times repeated. The dogs being finally separated, CHARLES BRADY claimed one of them as his property, and was thereupon, together with BURNS, arrested. The facts above narrated were given in evidence, and were held to be insufficient for conviction. Who ever had had charge of the prosecution had neglected or had been unable to secure the attendance of any of the spectators of the fight as witnesses, and there being no testimony to show that the prisoners, or either of them, had set the dogs upon each other, the prisoners were acquitted. Mr. BERGH passed one of the circulars to the magistrate, which was met by the decision that it was not evidence. Notwithstanding the great efforts made to suppress it by the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, aided by a police captain and a roundsman, the dog-pit came off unharmed, and its votaries departed from the Court highly impressed with a sense of their own prowess and of the impotency of the law when in collision therewith.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

Close of the Examination before Judge Barnard in the Contempt Case—The Remaining Testimony to be Taken out of Court in the form of Affidavits.

The investigation in the case of the People *vs.* Daniel Drew and others for contempt was resumed yesterday before Judge BARNARD. H. F. Clark and A. J. Vanderpoel appeared for the People, and Ex-Judge Pierrepont, D. D. Field and D. B. Eaton for the defendants.

Alex. S. Diven, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad Company, was recalled for the People and testified that he had not been able to procure the stock ledger of the Erie Railroad Company; he was told that the ledger was in Pine-street, but he had no access to it; made inquiry of Mr. Otis about the certificates that were taken from the office; also saw the President of the Company, Mr. Eldridge, and told him that Otis and Hilton said that the stock books that I had signed in blank and delivered to Otis had got into the stock market, that Mr. Fisk had taken them away; the President replied that so far as I was concerned it was all right, and I need not be uneasy; about that time Mr. Fisk came into the room and I repeated the same thing to him; he replied "well, what of it? perhaps you call it stealing;" I said "yes, I do;" he then went on to tell how he came to take the books, that he had bought the bonds and had a right to the stock and took it; he said something about an injunction, and that he had been advised by counsel to take the course he did.

To the Court—He did not tell what counsel advised him.

Witness—Don't think he said anything about the injunction of Judge Gilbert; Mr. Drew told me next day that the bonds had been paid for; Mr. Hilton told me who was present when the books were taken, but am not certain that I stated this to the President or to Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Clark then offered to read the affidavit of Jas. H. Banker, to prove the falsity of the charge of conspiracy in Mr. Belden's complaint, but the Court ruled it out, and remarked that three-fourths of the testimony taken in the case would have to be stricken out as not pertinent to the present issue. The affidavits of several other defendants in the Belden suit were also offered to be read and ruled out.

Mr. Sherman was then called and stated that the injunction in the Belden suit was served on Mr. Drew and Mr. Eldridge on the 9th of March, on Work, Shell and Judge Barnard on the 10th of March, Mr. Vanderbilt on the 12th of March, and on J. H. Banker on the 24th of March.

Mr. Clark here stated that counsel for the people would take the remainder of the testimony out of Court.

Judge Barnard said that all the affidavits must be returned by Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

Mr. Field wished, in justice to certain parties whose names had been mentioned in those proceedings, to read an affidavit of Grenville T. Jenks, but Mr. Clark objected, saying that counsel for the people had summoned Mr. Jenks to appear here to-day, and as he had not appeared so he could be cross-examined, they could not consent to have his affidavit read. Mr. Field then said he would file the affidavit together with those filed on the other side.

The Court then adjourned.

The affidavit of Mr. G. T. Jenks (above alluded to, sets forth that he is counsellor at law in Brooklyn, and details at length all that passed between him and Judge Gilbert when he made the application for an injunction in the suit of Belden *vs.* Vanderbilt and others. It denies in the most positive manner, that he (Jenks) withheld anything from Judge Gilbert relative to the action that had been previously taken, or that he in any manner deceived the Judge in order to procure the injunction, or was deceived himself by Mr. Field or any one else. He alleges that he did nothing improper or unprofessional in connection with the matter, or different from what he would again under the same circumstances.

The Sheltering Arms.

The fourth anniversary exercises of this institution were held yesterday, in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, One-Hundredth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The report read by the President and founder of the charity, Rev. THOMAS M. PETERS, D. D., sets forth that during the year ending 1st of May there were in the institution, in all, 119 inmates, of whom 23 were returned to their friends; the inmates at the present time numbering 93. During the year the receipts were about $11,000, and this was, of course, all expended, as the good work of the charity is only limited by its means. The fund to raise a suitable edifice has now reached $20,000. When $50,000 have been guaranteed the work will be begun. The new institution is designed to contain 120 children.

The annual address was read by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., and Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., addressed the children in a most happy vein, teaching them wholesome things by the recital of attractive anecdotes. The children took part in the exercises, and acquitted themselves admirably in singing the "Easter Carol," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "Daily Sing the Praises." The exercises closed with the benediction, given by Dr. MONTGOMERY. Visitors proceeded from the church to the "Sheltering Arms," near by, and inspected its admirable provisions for the comfort, spiritual and temporal, of the otherwise homeless ones, thus taken beneath his own roof by the philanthropic pastor, Dr. PETERS.

The children are under the immediate care of the "Sisters of St. Mary's"—a Protestant sisterhood of like character to the Sisters of Mercy of the Catholic Church. Children, of whatever nationality or creed, are of course received at the Sheltering Arms, but the religious education is necessarily Episcopalian.

Five Points House of Industry.

The anniversary exercises of the Five Points House of Industry were continued yesterday in the chapel of the institution. Several interesting addresses were made, and the little ones astonished their auditors by the quickness and correctness of their replies to the questions put to them by their teachers.

Anniversaries Next Week.

The following is a corrected list of the anniversary services to be held next week:

American Home Missionary Society—Annual sermon by Mr. J. P. THOMPSON, on Sunday evening, May 10, at Broadway Tabernacle.

American and Foreign Christian Union—Sermon by Rev. Dr. GEORGE E. HARE, in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue, corner Twenty-second-street, on Sunday evening, May 10.

American Female Guardian Society—Sermon by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, at Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Nineteenth-street, on Sunday evening, May 10. Ladies' meeting at the Home, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society—Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-second-street, on Monday evening, May 11.

Howard Mission—Pike's Opera House, Monday evening, May 11.

American Missionary Association—Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 12.

American Colonization Society—Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Tuesday evening, May 12.

Anti-Slavery Society—Steinway Hall, Wednesday, May 13, at 10 A. M.

American Tract Society—Wednesday, May 13, at 10 A. M., at church corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-st. Dr. HALL, Dr. JESSUP of Syria, and other speakers.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb — Steinway Hall, Wednesday, May 13, at 4 P. M.

National Temperance Society — Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening, May 13.

Annual Reunion of the American Congregational Union—Thursday evening, May 14, at Brooklyn Academy of Music. Senator WILSON will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. JOHN HALL, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and others. There will be vocal and instrumental music. At 6½ o'clock a reception will be held in the parlor of the Academy, when the public will be presented to Senator WILSON. A business meeting will be held at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—Thursday evening, May 14, at Steinway Hall, Rev. Dr. Duryea, Dr. Lochlin Taylor, of Canada, and Rev. Mr. Platte, of France, will address the meeting.

Bible Society.—Business meeting Thursday, 14th, at 9 A. M., at Bible House. Public meeting at Steinway Hall at 10 o'clock.

Howard Mission.—Brooklyn Academy of Music, Friday evening, May 15.

Protestant Episcopal Children's Missionary Society.—Saturday, May 30, at Steinway Hall. Rev. Drs. Tyng, Newton and others will speak.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Public meeting Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening, May 17.

Card of Correction from Abram Losey.

OFFICE OF LOSEY & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
NO. 36 DEY STREET, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The representations as set forth in the article in reference to myself, under the head of "Police News," in your issue of this morning, are wholly false and libelous; and well-known as I am among the most respectable business men of the City, a simple denial is all that I consider necessary at this time, so far as the public are concerned.

Very respectfully, yours, ABRAM LOSEY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Corner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of WILHELM DIETRIG, aged 6 years, who was struck by the crank of a windlass on a steamer lying at Pier No. 3, North River, on the 27th ult., when he sustained a fracture of the thigh, and a compound fracture of the skull. An operation was performed on the patient immediately after admission to the Hospital, but death ensued on the 1st inst. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.... Another inquest was held by the same Coroner at No. 407 East Twenty-second-street, over the remains of JOHN BARRETT, a native of Ireland, aged 27, killed on the 4th inst. by the fall of an elevator at Singer's buildings, corner of Delancy and Mangin streets. JAS. DURKEN, one of the other employes, testified that he loaded the elevator, and the deceased went up with it for the purpose of unloading it. When he had nearly reached the top the rope broke, and the elevator descended with great velocity, throwing the deceased on the pavement, causing the injuries which resulted in death. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death....Coroner KEENAN also held an inquest yesterday at No. 612 East Thirteenth street, over the remains of GEORGE WHITEMAN, aged five years, whose death was the result of scalds sustained in consequence of a saucer of hot tea being accidentally spilled over him. It appears that the child was playing in the room while the family were at supper, and suddenly reached up and caught hold of the saucer, tipping it over, and receiving the contents on his head and shoulder.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS.—The following persons were yesterday arrested by Officers BOLEMAN and CHURCHILL, of the Fourth Precinct, for selling liquors within the Metropolitan District without a license, and they were, on being arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Tombs, required to give bail in the sum of $100 to appear for trial at the General Sessions: PETER THOMPSON, No. 7 Chatham-square; WM. DAVIS, No. 117 Rosevelt-street; JOHN LEWIS, No. 37 Madison-street; NICHOLAS SCHROEDER, No. 341 Water-street; AARON BAVENDAM, No. 329 Water-street; JOHN SCHUBACK, No. 329 Water-street; TIMOTHY REDICAN, No. 101 Rosevelt-street; CASPAR IMBLEY, No. 153 Chatham-street; THOS. CARROL, No. 1 Chatham-square; FRANCIS MANN, No. 70 Chatham-street; JOHN HARRIS, No. 189 Chatham-street.

SALE OF FERRY FRANCHISES.—At 11 o'clock yesterday, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the leases, for a term of ten years, of the ferries running from the foot of James-street to Hunter's Point, and from the foot of Jackson-street to Brooklyn, were sold at public auction. The sale took place in the Governor's Room, City Hall, in the presence of about twenty persons. For the franchise of the James-street Ferry Mr. WATERBURY and Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK were the only bidders. It was knocked down to the latter for $4,600 per annum. Its present rental is $3,000. For the Jackson-street Ferry Mr. J. L. BROWN bid $50, and there being no opposition it was knocked down to him for that sum. It rents at present for $500.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board yesterday adopted resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to have the Governor's room repainted, repaired and refurnished, and the portraits of WASHINGTON, CLINTON, JAY and HAMILTON, which were mutilated while hanging in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen restored. A resolution to pave Lexington-avenue, from Twenty-first-street to Thirty-fourth-street with Nicolson pavement was adopted over the Mayor's veto. A petition for the laying of wooden pavement in Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-eighth-streets was referred. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday, a remonstrance against laying wooden pavement in Sixtieth-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues, was received and referred. Resolutions were adopted to pave Twelfth-street from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with Nicolson pavement, and Twenty first-street from Fourth to Eighth avenues, with McGonegal pavement. The resolution to lay Nicolson pavement in Lexington-avenue from Twenty-first to Thirty-fourth streets, was concurred in over the Mayor's veto. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.—As ANN SHARKE, of No. 21 Baxter-street, was coming down stairs yesterday morning to empty a slop-pail, she was assaulted by another inmate of the house named MARY CROWLEY, who struck her on the side of the head with a table-knife, the weapon splitting ANN'S right ear, and slightly opening the jugular vein. MARY was arrested by officer BRADY, of the Sixth Ward, and arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, who locked her up for trial. The prisoner had a bright little child with her, who laughed gleefully as she was carried down stairs to a cell with her mother.

A MIDNIGHT THIEF.—MORRIS COHEN, of No. 212 Bowery, caused the arrest of SAMUEL RAUCH, aged eighteen, a civil court officer, on a charge of having entered his bedroom on Wednesday night, and stolen from beneath his mattress a pocket-book containing $90. The complainant's room-mate, MAX. MENDELSON, saw the prisoner enter the room, place his hand under the mattress, and then retire in haste. RAUCH was brought before Justice LEDWITH at the Tombs and committed for trial.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—The Marquis de Estera, of Paris, is at the Brevoort House. Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo, and Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. A. Parker, of Potsdam; Hon. S. K. Williams, of Albany; Hon. S. P. Dayton, of Albany; Hon. John J. Nicks, of Elmira, and Hon. Charles J. Folger, of Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel. Hon. C. Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—It is announced that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Companies will issue excursion tickets to the Republican Convention at Chicago at half fare, or $25 for the round trip. The tickets will be good from May 12 to the 31st, inclusive. Passengers leave New-York *via* the Allentown route or *via* Philadelphia, having no change of cars between New-York and Chicago.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN.—JAMES MCGILL, *alias* "Shamus," and CHARLES HOGAN, *alias* "Shorty," were arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of having assaulted and robbed CHARLES WASHINGTON in West Broadway in November last. The prisoners were remanded for examination, as they are well known to the Police.

FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL.—A farewell testimonial entertainment to WM. SKIDDY WOOD, A. M., will be given at Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner of Greenwich and Sixth avenues, this evening. The exercises will consist of an exhibition of MEYERS' Panorama of "The Rake's Progress," and explanatory remarks by Mr. WOOD, together with a vocal and instrumental concert.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found drowned at Bay Ridge yesterday. His height was about five feet ten inches; he had dark hair and good teeth; was dressed in a white muslin shirt, red undershirt, brown coat, black vest, overcoat, white knit drawers and Congress gaiters. An inquest was held by Justice BENNETT. Verdict—found drowned.

THE PREVENTION OF GAMBLING.—The report of the Association for the Prevention of Gambling, No. 37 Nassau-street, for the month ending April 30, sets forth that the number of new members admitted was thirty-six, and the number of employes reported to their employers forty-three.

NEW-JERSEY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HUDSON CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—The new Board held a meeting on Wednesday night, and completed their organization, with the exception of the election of a Treasurer and Board of Education. The officers elected are as follows: President—John R. McPherson. City Clerk—Chas. J. Roe, reëlected. Collector—John J. Gaffney, reelected. Street Commissioner—Patrick Long. Overseer of Poor—Patrick Touhy. Commissioners of Assessment—Messrs. Wilson, Platt and Franck. Corporation Attorney—R. D. McClelland. The President announced the following Standing Committees: Assessments, Finance and Taxes—McNulty, Pattberg and Goetze. Alms and Poor Farm—Leitz, Martini and Elwood. Fire—Elwood, Stanton and Leitz. Health—Stanton, Goetz and Pattberg. Licenses—Pattberg, McNulty and Martini. Laws—Stanton, Goetze and Leitz. Printing—Goetze, Elwood and Stanton. Police—McNulty, Pattberg and Martini. Repairs and Supplies—Martini, Stanton and Elwood. Schools—Goetze, Leitz and McNulty. Streets—Martini, Stanton and Pattberg. Water—Stanton, Goetze and Leitz. Salaries—Leitz, Elwood and Goetze. Public Grounds—Elwood, Goetze and Leitz. Sewerage—McNulty, Martini and Pattberg. Gas and Street Lamps—Pattberg, Leitz and Stanton.

A NEW-YORK DOCTOR IN A PLIGHT.—DR. JAMES MARTIN, of No. 32 Madison-street, New-York, who was arrested at the Hoboken Ferry late on Wednesday night by Officer WOODFINE, for being drunk and a suspicious character, was arraigned before Recorder POPE yesterday forenoon. The officer found the Doctor at the ferry at midnight with a horse and wagon, the latter with a broken shaft and top, and the harness badly destroyed. Besides this, the Doctor was covered with mud, was penniless, and wanted to pawn his coat for the ferriage, which caused the officer to come to the conclusion that he was a horse-thief. On the other hand, the Doctor stated that he had been to Hudson City, where he had spent the day with several well-known citizens, to whom he referred; admitted that he was somewhat tipsy, as Doctors sometimes would get when in company with friends, and that the dilapidated condition of himself and vehicle was the result of an upset in coming from Hudson City to Hoboken. The upshot of the affair was that the Doctor was recommitted to the cell until he could send to one of his friends in Hudson City for the loan of $5 to pay a fine, the Recorder informing him that in default he would go up for ten days.

RESCUE OF TWO SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR'S MEN.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night Officers TEAMA and WASSNER, of the Third Precinct, New-York, in accordance with orders received from Police Headquarters, arrested two Spanish sailors belonging on board the Spanish man-of-war *Gerona*, whom they found wandering around the streets. While crossing the Hoboken Ferry, for the purpose of delivering the sailors on board their vessel, Col. MEHAN, (formerly of the Irish Brigade,) as is alleged, conversed with the sailors in Spanish, abused the officers for making the arrest and incited the passengers to rescue them. Accordingly, on landing, the crowd, numbering between 30 and 40 persons, made a rush on the officers, and in the confusion that followed the sailors succeeded in making their escape. Steps have been taken for the arrest of Col. MEHAN.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE ERIE RAILWAY DEPOT.—On the inquest in the case of the engineer and fireman who lost their lives by an engine breaking through a trestle work at the Erie Railway depot in Jersey City, the following verdict was rendered: "That THOMAS MCCOURT and WM. CARHART came to their death by drowning, while backing up engine No. 200 of the Erie Railroad, over the trestle work in violation of instructions, as said portion of the road was intended for cars only."

COLLIDING OF RAILROAD TRAINS.—At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning a train of the New-Jersey Railroad and a freight-train of the Central Road collided at the crossing of the two roads at Elizabeth, but fortunately without loss of life. The train of the Central Road was at a stand-still, and was run into by the New-Jersey train, demolishing the rear car and doing considerable damage. The occurrence appears to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the employes of the New-Jersey Company.

DARING ACT.—Yesterday morning, on complaint of CHRISTOPHER SMITH, of New-York, Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, issued a warrant for the arrest of one ANTHON PETERS, on a charge of threatening his life and robbery. SMITH alleges that on Sunday last, while walking on the common at Weekhawken, he met PETERS, who placed a pistol at his head, and threatened to take his life, and then robbed him of a cage containing a canary bird.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS HORSE THIEF.—A recently-released convict from Sing Sing, named CORNELIUS FINE *alias* JOSEPH DOREM, was arrested in Stanhope, N. J., on Wednesday, charged with having, on Monday night last, stolen a horse from the stable of ROBERT MATCHES, and a light wagon from J. W. TICHENOR, both of Bloomfield. A quantity of skeleton keys were found on the prisoner, and officers have also been after him for horse-stealing in the State of New-York. The prisoner was yesterday committed to the Essex County for Jail trial.

THE ACCIDENT TO CONDUCTOR DOUGHTY.—SAMUEL DOUGHTY, conductor on the Morris and Essex Railroad, whose head came in collision with the Passaic Bridge while crossing on Wednesday noon, remained insensible until yesterday, when he became conscious and sensible of all that was passing around. His condition is still considered very critical.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—In the Essex County Court yesterday CHARLES LANG was found guilty of committing an assault with a knife upon two boys; JACOB SCHMID was found guilty of assault and battery; LUDWIG ENGLEHARDT and CAROLINE ENGLEHARDT were found guilty of lewdness in living together as man and wife.

INCENDIARISM.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to burn down the stable of GEORGE TICE, on Bergenwood Road, City of Bergen, by setting fire to a quantity of refuse material which had first been piled against the building. It being immediately discovered, the flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Court is engaged in civil business. The Grand Jury have found over twenty bills of indictment, and the criminal trials will commence on Thursday of next week.

CHILD-MURDER.—A man and his wife, named STEELMAN, residing near Somers Point, Atlantic County, have been committed to the May's Landing Jail on a charge of having murdered their child.

INDICTED.—PETER MEAD and CHAS. A. HAYS, of Newark, have been indicted by the United States District Court for defrauding volunteers of their bounty money.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT.—We learn that a very important suit was decided yesterday in the Court of Chancery, at Hamilton, Canada, in which the Erie and Niagara Railway was plaintiff, and the Great Western Railway of Canada defendant, when the plaintiff was successful. Last Fall the Great Western Railway closed the Erie and Niagara Road, and this action was brought to require the Company to reopen it. A judgment was rendered yesterday morning, ordering the Great Western to open the road immediately, and make connections according to the spirit of their agreement, to run all the year round, and give Mr. W. A. THOMSON, of Queenston, Canada, formerly of this city, his proper place as Joint Comptroller of the road, and in case the Company do not do this, its contract to be rescinded. Damages were also awarded the plaintiff for the past delinquencies of the defendant.—*Buffalo Courier, May 6.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. and II. adjourned to Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Nos.
84—In re. Karner, Guardian.
107—Worthington vs. Lockwood.
154—Yorke vs. Lyon.

Nos.
155—Orchard vs. Lyon.
175—People, &c., vs. Birdsall.
209—Barnard vs. Barnard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3855—Jones et al. vs. Fowler et al.
3787—Southmayd et al. vs. Keith et al.
3741—Jacobs et al. vs. Wild.
3839—Cook et al. vs. Middlefield Fire and B. Stone Co.
3841—Janssen vs. Clews et al.
3843—Roth vs. Stout.
3501—Monk vs. Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.
3833—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamship Co.

Nos.
3775—Jackson vs. Clark, imp'd.
3771—Lewin vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
3837—Gual Quano vs. Heintze.
3851—East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co. vs. Lighthall.
3561—Shapter vs. Doherty et al.
3799—New-York Screw Dock Co. vs. White.
3859—Stewart, &c., vs. Spratt.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3964—Rich vs. Briggs et al.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham.
3898—Berbaum vs. Benrheimer et al.
3794—Gray, Ad'x, vs. Nat. Steam Nav. Co.
3426—Carman vs. Berden.
3714—Berg et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
3938—Heath et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
3250—Hagan vs. Aaron et al.
3688—Toledo, Logansport and N. I. R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.

Nos.
3946—Brown et al. vs. Finn.
3768—King et al. vs. Schneider.
3798—Schanck et al. vs. Morris.
3958—McGregor et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
3962—Jardine et al. vs. Shannon.
3884—Lockwood et al. vs. Weil et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1152—Burns vs. O'Connor.
971—Macklin vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company.
1178—Wilser vs. Sauritz et al.
1179—Rosentreter, &c., vs. Van Vliet.
1180—Budlong vs. Brown, &c.
1181—Simons vs. Lockwood.
1182—Martine vs. Quin.

Nos.
1183—Burstenburder vs. Affror.
1186—Gebhard et al. vs. Garelly.
1188—Edger vs. Mulvaney et al.
1189—Appleby et al. vs. Rader.
1190—Cognard vs. Serre.
1191—Alger vs. Coffin et al.
1172—Quirk vs. Valentine.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
675—Donohoe vs. The Mayor.
791—Engelhardt vs. The Mayor.
921—Costello vs. The Mayor
1031—Townsend, Adm'r, vs. Erie Railway Co.
1066—Kelly vs. Schwartz.
1067—Same vs. Same.
154—Curtis, Ex'r, &c., vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
989—Cugnard vs. Coudert, Jr.
756—Collins vs. Richards.
894—Conners vs. Rutger Fire Ins. Co.
542—Burr vs. Carman.
1034—Werner vs. Maetz.
987—Quancni vs. Casazza.
717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1085—Duffy vs. Kalb.
1139—Danziger vs. Pott.
1045—Lefurge vs Forsyth.
1092—Brien vs. Bailey.
780—Greenwich Ins. Co. vs. Baker.
1149—Elkins vs. Morrell.
1150—Bayley vs. Stovekin.
1151—Deutsch vs. Loder.
1152—Frank vs. Blakestone.
1153—Meyer vs. Zunt.
1154—Flaherty vs. Bayard.
1155—Nieman vs. Ahrens.
1156—McCarthy vs. Kelly.
1157—Kupler vs. Albeck
1158—Goodsell vs. Dardonville.

Nos.
1159—Watson vs. Dempsey.
1160—Willis vs. Packer.
1161—Smith vs. Sauer.
1162—Parsons vs. Colden.
1163—Eten vs. Rosenband.
1164—Bieber vs. Lyons.
1165—Peterson vs. Peterson.
1166—Appel vs. Dilger.
1167—Marks vs. Greenthal.
1168—Dodge vs. Leland.
1169—Hutton vs. Pippey.
1170—Lee vs. Jewell.
1171—Krauss vs. Lindiman.
1172—Bolte vs. McKinley.
1173—Talland vs. McElroy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russell, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Philip Sonst; robbery.
The People vs. Chas. Brown; robbery.
The People vs. James Palmer, Wm. Stapleton and James Larkin; grand larceny.
The People vs. George Rehwolt; grand larceny.
The People vs. George Jenkins; grand larceny.
The People vs. R. McDonald, John Mullen and James Moran; burglary.
The People vs. Charles Ward and Samuel King; larceny of money.
The People vs. James Van Zireeip; false pretences.
The People vs. Wm. Redding; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Cornelius Fitzgerald; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas Clarkson; burglary.
The People vs. Jas. Reed; grand larceny.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.
41—Thompson vs. Thornton.
43—Rosengarden vs. Campbell
47—Elford vs. Chappell.
65—Stone vs. Hartz.
68—Rogers vs. Elkins.
71—Lyon, Jr. vs. McIlvaine.
77—Farrington vs. Kellett.
78—Bell vs. Rose.
79—Miller vs. Doherty,
80—Connolly vs. Leary.

Nos.
81—Steele vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.
82—Geyer vs. McLean.
83—Adams vs. Young.
84—Foster vs. McNamee.
85—Kane vs. August.
86—Quinn vs. Schoenwald.
87—Bier vs. Penrose.
88—Kane vs. Lent.
89—McGoughran vs. O'Neil.
90—Farrington vs. Milburn.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

FORFEITURE OF BANK CHARTER—EFFECT ON DEBTS DUE THE BANK—STOCKHOLDERS' TITLE TO SURPLUS FUND AFTER PAYMENT OF LIABILITIES.

Milton Lum, plaintiff in error, vs. William Robertson, use of Ferguson.—In error to the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

This case was reported at length in this paper, and the facts will be remembered by the profession. The case is sufficiently restated by the Court in their opinion, except that it was claimed below that the surplus fund in the hands of the officer of the Court after payment of all liabilities, became the property of the State, and did not become the property of the stockholders; but that question is not considered. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court.

The decision of this Court in Bacon et al. *vs.* Robertson (18 How.) disposes of this case. The Commercial Bank of Natchez, Miss., by judicial forfeiture, was deprived of its charter and Robertson appointed a Trustee to wind up its affairs In the discharge of his trust, having paid all the debts of the insolvent corporation, a large surplus remained. The object of the suit in Bacon vs. Robertson was to establish the title of the stockholders to this surplus. Robertson refused to distribute the effects in his hands, claiming that since the dissolution of the corporation the stockholders had no rights which this Court could recognize. But the Court, in an elaborate opinion, decide that the Trustee cannot deny the title of the stockholders to a distribution, and that by the laws of Mississippi and the general principles of equity jurisprudence, the surplus of the assets which may remain after the payment of the debts and expenses, belong to the stockholders of the bank. After this decision Ferguson was appointed receiver and Robertson ordered to deliver to him the effects of the bank, which he held as trustee. In pursuance of this order, the two notes on which the suit is brought were delivered to Ferguson, and the name of Robertson, in whom the legal title rests, is used to enforce this collection. Lum, a delinquent debtor of the bank, cannot plead the extinguishment of his debt by the judgment of forfeiture, for the Court (in the case cited) says the debt exists and can be recovered, and that it is the duty of the trustee to reduce the property of the bank to money, and distribute it among the stockholders. Nor can Lum be permitted to show (not having a meritorious defence in the suit) that Robertson, the nominal plaintiff, in whose name the suit is brought, is no longer the real party in interest. Ferguson having the beneficial interest in the notes, has the right to use the name of Robertson to compel a recovery.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning Judge BLATCHFORD charged the Grand Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: Some of you, if not all, have doubtless already served in the capacity of Grand Jurors either in this Court or some of the Courts of the State, and, therefore, it is unnecessary for me to speak at any great length upon the duties that devolve upon you. A brief outline of those duties, under the laws of the United States, is all that I deem it necessary to give you. The offences which will come before you are those which are made such by statutes of the United States. The District-Attorney has furnished me with a list of offences in which persons have been examined and bound over by Commissioners of the United States to await the action of the Grand Jury. In addition to these are other cases which will be presented to you, in which no previous examination before a Commissioner has been had. Those cases you have a right to take cognizance of, and all other cases of offence, whether the parties have been previously arrested or examined before a Commissioner or not. In all cases the District-Attorney will be always at hand and ready to afford whatever advice or assistance you may require. The law requires that sixteen of you should be present in your deliberations, and of that number twelve must concur in the finding of a bill of indictment. Besides the cases of the ordinary character which come before a Grand Jury, there will be presented to you some, and to which your attention is specially directed. There are cases arising out of violation of the Internal Revenue laws, comprising six different classes, viz.: Doing business as a distiller without paying the tax, executing fraudulent bonds, removing spirits from a distillery to any other place than a bonded warehouse, using a still on premises where other business is carried on, and bribery of public officers. To this latter class I call your earnest and searching attention, for my experience, though brief, has been enough to convince me that with honesty and integrity in the officers intrusted with the discharge of public duties, there is no more difficulty in collecting the duties on spirits than any other tax. In this department there are a great many officers tainted with fraud and injustice; they do not discharge their duties with integrity in the public service. As far as we are concerned it becomes us to discharge our whole duty in the premises and see to it that no part of the responsibility shall attach to us. It is the interest of every man to look to this, for every cent lost to the public treasury by fraudulent acts or want of fidelity on the part of public officers, is so much thrown upon the honest man who pays his taxes. What is lost to the Government in that way comes out of another man's pocket unjustly, not by act of the Government, but by the dishonesty of the man who perpetrates the fraud. The Judge further referred briefly to cases of counterfeiting and to one case under the National Banking act, for the embezzlement of the money of a bank, and then dismissed the jury.

NO LIEN FOR BUILDING A VESSEL—STATE LIEN LAW OF 1855.

David J. Taff vs. The Brig Antelope.—This was a libel filed Oct. 4, 1855, alleging that while the *Antelope* was building at Newburg, in this State, the libelant was applied to to furnish and did furnish for her a set of spars and a foreyard, worth $415, which were used in building the vessel, and for which he claimed a lien by the maritime law and the lien law of the State of New-York; that the vessel left Newburg for New-York City about seven days before the filing of the libel, and had remained at New-York ever since, and had never been out of the State. The answer set up that if any lien ever existed it was lost by the departure of the vessel from Newburg.

Held by the Court—That the libelant had no lien by the maritime law for articles furnished toward building the vessel. (20 How., 393; 22 How., 129.) That by the law of the State of New-York in force in 1855, a lien for articles furnished for the building of a vessel ceased on her leaving the port where they were furnished, unless a specification of lien was filed within ten days after such departure. That as no evidence of any such filing was given and none was alleged in the libel, the libelant's lien ceased immediately on the vessel's leaving Newburg. Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Martin & Smith; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue & Cooke.

COLLISION BETWEEN SAILING VESSELS—LOOKOUT.

John Nesbit et al vs. The schooner Village Gem.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the sloop *Diamond* to recover for the loss of the sloop in a collision with the *Village Gem*, which occurred between 9 and 10 P. M., on October 30, 1862, in the Hudson River, below Piermont. The *Diamond* was beating down the river, and the *Village Gem* was going up with the wind free. The tide was ebb, the wind about south, and the night clear moonlight. The evidence for the *Diamond* was that she was close-hauled on her port tack, running to the westward and near the west-edge of the channel, the river being clear to the east Each vessel saw the other at some distance off. The master of the *Village Gem* was the only witness examined on her behalf, and undertook to show that the collision was caused by the *Diamond's* having come about suddenly close under the bows of the *Village Gem*, which would otherwise have gone under her stern.

Held by the Court—That on the facts the collision was presumptively the fault of the *Village Gem*. That the testimony of her master is overborne by the proof from the *Diamond* that she had been heading to the westward some time before the collision, and that if the master of the *Village Gem*, who was walking her deck on the port side, had kept a good lookout, this would have been seen, and there would have been no collision. Decree for libelants, with a reference.

For libelants, Mr. Parsons; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue & Cooke.

THE PRIZE STEAMER PETERHOFF—CLOSING UP OF AN OLD CASE.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Deputy United States District-Attorney, yesterday prepared and filed with the Clerk of the Court the final decree of distribution of the proceeds in this suit.

It will be remembered that this was one of the first of the important prizes during the war. The vessel was bound for Matamoras, and it was contended by her claimants that she was exempt from forfeiture because going to a neutral port. The Government contended for condemnation because of the munitions of war aboard, or the contraband character of a portion of her cargo, and the suspicious circumstance of the Captain throwing overboard her papers as soon as seized. The vessel and cargo, valued at about $300,000, was condemned by Judge Betts. The United States took the vessel at $80,000, and she did service under the stars and stripes during the war. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and in July, 1867, the mandate of the Supreme Court was received by the District-Attorney, and filed, which ordered the restitution of the proceeds of the vessel and cargo, excepting that portion of the cargo which was contraband of war, which was condemned; and the claimants were to pay all the costs of litigation. Judge Blatchford referred the whole case to United States Commissioner John A. Osborn, to take testimony and report as to the sum to be returned and the value of the property condemned, in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court. The testimony taken by the Commissioner was voluminous, and about the 1st of March, 1868, the report was made and filed, by which it was found that about $19,000 was the value of the property undivided, and about $280,000 were returned to the English owners. Subsequent to this a decree was entered directing the payment of the costs of suit taxed, and the balance was paid to the foreign claimants. The final decree now filed closes the case, and nothing remains but for the Secretary of the Navy to distribute that portion condemned according to law.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEITING CASE.

United States vs. Henry Miller and Charles Hempstead.—The defendants are charged with dealing in the new, well executed and dangerous counterfeit $2 notes on the Market National Bank of this City.

Eva Hastings, hotel keeper, at No. 77 Robinson-street, testified that in the latter part of April last defendants came to her place, in company with one Gallagher, and, after offering her one of the counterfeit notes in question to change, and seeing she did not detect its character, offered to sell her not less than $100 of it for $40, telling her she could easily get rid of it by passing one bill at a time. She at first refused, but afterward agreed to buy $50 of it, and defendants were to bring it to her on the night of the 19th of the month. She then notified Captain Petty, of the Third Precinct, and he detailed Officers

Lamny and Fields to watch the premises of Eva on that night, and capture defendants on their exit. Defendants, unaccompanied by Gallagher, kept their appointment, and sold Eva $50 of their counterfeits for $20 in good money, and shortly after, leaving, were captured and secured by the officers, but not until after Hempstead had broken away, leaving his coat-tail in Officer Lamny's hands, and had been pursued and recaptured. On being caught the second time, Hempstead threw away a large quantity of the counterfeits, which were subsequently found. $20 in good money was found on Miller's person.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MAY 7.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

THE MURDER OF COL. FRASER—A VERDICT OF $5,000 AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.

Cesrina Fraser, widow of Col. James L. Fraser, and George C. Bingham, vs. Lemuel N. Freeman.—The trial of this action, which has occupied the attention of the Court for the last four days, is concluded. The summing up on the part of counsel was terminated on Wednesday, and soon after the opening of the court to-day Judge CARDOZO delivered a very lucid and impartial charge to the jury.

The following is the substance of all the important parts of it:

The plaintiffs in this case, as the personal representatives of James L. Fraser, deceased, sue by virtue of certain statutes of our State, to recover for the benefit of the widow and next of kin of the deceased Fraser, the damages which they claim have resulted from his death, which they assert was a wrongful act occasioned by the defendant Freeman. You must guard yourselves against the effect of mere sympathy for the great misfortune which the hapless lady and her unfortunate children have suffered. We may—nay, we must, for such is the law of nature—sympathize deeply with them, but that must not control our action in the administration of justice. You must not find a verdict against the defendant because the widow and children of Col. Fraser have suffered, but only, if at all, because you conclude that the defendant is brought within the rules of legal liability which I shall give to you. If you determine that those rules when applied to the evidence, demand a verdict at your hands against the defendant, you must not hesitate to render it, whatever its consequences may be. It belongs to you, gentlemen, to determine the facts; to say whether the testimony be contradictory, and to which of the witnesses you will extend credit where they conflict. I leave all those matters to you exclusively, and if in presenting to you very briefly the theories of these parties, I shall convey any impression of my own as to the effect of the evidence, you should disregard it, except so far as it may be confirmed by your own judgment; because the verdict which you are to render, and which I have neither the right nor the desire to influence, is to be yours and not mine, and you, and not I, are responsible for it.

The Court recited the circumstances out of which the action arose. It was not denied that Mr. Fraser died July 7, 1866. Perhaps it would not be too much to assume that the jury could find that his death was occasioned by a pistol shot wound, which he received at the hands of Thomas Mullady, at No 186 Fulton-street, on the preceding day. The real point in dispute arose here. Is Lemuel N. Freeman, said the Judge, responsible for the act of shooting by Mullady, whereby Mr. Fraser lost his life? Briefly the theory of the plaintiffs is that on the morning of the 6th of July, Mr. Freeman went to the premises in question for the purpose and with the design of forcing an entrance to the basement; that he armed himself with a crowbar for that purpose, and that he commanded Ryan and Mullady to follow him, telling the latter that if he (Freeman) were attacked, to be sure not to run away. So much of this theory as supposes that Mr. Freeman acted from premeditated design to obtain access to the premises by force, and that he commanded Ryan or Mullady to follow him, for any such object, is denied by the defendant, and it is also denied that he told Mullady to go with him at all. It is not denied, however, that he told him not to run away if he (Freeman) were attacked. You will remember Freeman's version of what he told Mullady.

The defendant's theory is that he was opposed by force from Fraser when he attempted to go down stairs. You will say which is the true version. Now, gentlemen, I charge you that Mr. Freeman, under the terms of the lease, was entitled to pass peaceably through Mr. Fraser's saloon down to the basement below. If he could not have peacefully obtained his rights, he should have sought redress through the law and the courts. Fraser had no right to resist by force Freeman's entry—in doing so he would be a trespasser and a wrong-doer. But that would not authorize Freeman to kill him, nor would it prevent a recovery, if more force than enough to protect himself against Fraser were employed by Freeman or those acting in concert with him. If you find that Freeman entered peaceably, and that Fraser opposed him by force, and that Freeman and his associates used no more force than was necessary to repel the attack of Fraser, then you will find for the defendants. Freeman had the right of entry to the basement, by the terms of the lease, through Fraser's premises. The door through which Freeman sought to reach the basement was the only means of access thereto. Yet, if access were denied by Fraser, it was not lawful for Freeman to effect an entry by force or with a multitude of men. If Mullady was directed by Freeman,—which is the real point for your determination—to assist him in the attempt to force the entrance, or if Mullady joined in that attempt with the knowledge of Freeman, and without the latter's dissent, then Freeman is responsible for Mullady's act just as much as if he fired the pistol himself, because the means, the strong arm of force, and the multitude of men, by which the possession was to be obtained being illegal, all who cooperated in that unlawful object, or in the means by which it was to be effected, were wrong doers and responsible jointly and severally for everything that happened in the progress of the wrong which they combined to effect. If, therefore, you conclude that Mullady was not acting in concert with, or by direction of Freeman, or with the knowledge and assent of the latter, but that he acted independently—of his own motion—without the invitation or consent of Freeman, then Freeman would not be responsible for Mullady's act. If otherwise he will be responsible, as I have said, and then another question will arise. The statute authorizes this action, if the act occasioning the death were wrongful within the rule I have given you, provided that had death not resulted, Mr. Fraser himself might have sustained a suit for damages for the injuries inflicted upon him. Now that presents just this question: Did Mr. Fraser do anything which contributed in any degree to the happening of this injury? If he did not then the plaintiffs will be entitled to recover; if he did they will not, because the plaintiffs stand precisely in Mr. Fraser's place, and the true test of their right to recover is—could he have recovered had the affray only injured instead of killing him? Now, although Fraser had not the right to refuse to allow Mr. Freeman to open the door in his premises leading to the basement, and to pass thence down the stairs, that refusal was not an act contributing to the injury within the meaning of the law.

In concluding, the Judge said they must consider carefully the whole evidence. In no event could they give a greater sum than $5,000. That is the limit allowed by the statute in such cases. They must take into consideration the age, business and circumstances of the deceased at the time of the occurrence, and give such damages, within the prescribed limit, as would be a fair pecuniary compensation, provided they come to the conclusion the plaintiffs were entitled to recover.

After a deliberation of about half an hour the jury returned a verdict of $5,000, which is the full amount allowed. The Court, on motion of plaintiffs' counsel, made an order for two and one-half per cent. allowance.

For plaintiffs, Mr. C. Schaffer and Mr. Wm. Edelsten; for the defendant, Mr. Anthon.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE BATTLE OF THE SEWING MACHINES.

The Empire, Etna and Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Companies vs. The Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson and Singer Sewing Machine Companies.—This is an action brought by the plaintiffs to protect themselves against published aspersions on their machines, as advertised in the newspapers. It appears that the defendants are the owners of Howe's patent, and as such have exacted from all other companies or individuals engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines a certain royalty for the use of certain appliances covered by that patent. Howe's patent had run for fourteen years previous to the year 1860, at which time it was renewed for seven years, the renewal having expired on the 10th of September, 1867. Defendants demanded that plaintiffs should take out a license for the use of the patent for feeding, known as the Bachelder feeder. The plaintiffs claim that there is no validity to the Bachelder patent, inasmuch as it was known and in use long before BACHELDER patented it. Defendants demanded that all outside companies, including plaintiffs, should take out a license and pay a royalty on the machines of their manufacture as before. The plaintiffs refused to do this. It further appears that after the refusal on the part of plaintiffs to comply with this demand, defendants threatened to publish them as infringers upon the rights of said defendants; that as soon as such publication, as threatened, was made in the daily newspapers the plaintiffs applied in this Court for an injunction restraining the defendants from continuing the publication of their advertisement cautioning the public against purchasing the machines manufactured by plaintiffs. Motion is now made by plaintiffs that the Court order the injunction to be perpetual. Case still on.

For plaintiffs, Hon. T. A. Jenckes, Rhode Island; E. C. Washburn, Massachusetts; and Ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott. For defendants, Chas. W. Gifford, Ex-Judge Stoughton and Ex-Judge Pierrepont.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—MAY 7.

Before Judge Robertson and a Jury.

WHIPPING A BOY FOR STEALING FLOWERS.

Jno. S. Weiler, by guardian, vs. John H. Lownds and Henry J. Railton.—This is an action for damages, for horsewhipping a boy nine years of age, in June last, at the house corner of Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, occupied by defendants. It appeared from the testimony that the boy had stolen some flowers from the front yard, when he was followed by defendant, Lownds, who caught him, dragged him into his room, and struck him several blows with a horsewhip. In defence it is alleged that the boy had been in the habit of stealing flowers and vines from the premises, and had several times been cautioned against it, but persisted, and being caught in the act was punished only sufficient to frighten him, and prevent further depredations; that he was only struck one blow, and was not injured in any way. Defendant Railton denied having any hand in the affair, or being present at the time. The case is still on.

C. P. Schermerhorn for plaintiff; Rapallo and Spencer, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 7.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Wm. Dietz vs. Anthony O. Jones.—This was an action for damages for a felonious assault committed on plaintiff by defendant whereby the former lost one of his eyes. It appeared from the testimony that on the evening of Jan. 1, 1867, defendant and his brother who occupied apartments in the same house in which plaintiff lived in Forsyth-street, amused themselves by firing pistols in a room adjoining that of plaintiff and his family. Plaintiff's wife being very much frightened thereby plaintiff remonstrated with them and requested them to cease firing, and on their refusing to comply with his request he seized the pistol from the hands of one of the brothers Jones and threw it down stairs. Soon after this defendant with another person came to plaintiff's door and burst a hole through it and fired a pistol directly in the face of plaintiff. Fortunately it was not loaded with a ball, but the wadding and powder destroyed plaintiff's right eye.

For defence it was claimed that plaintiff was attacking the brother of defendant when the shot was fired.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000 damages.

E. D. McCarthy for plaintiff; D. Mahan for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 7.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE SUES FOR WAGES.

Joseph Anderson, by Max Riederer, his Guardian, vs. Gustave Huebner.—The plaintiff in this action, a likely looking negro boy, was a slave of Dr. Harris, of Clarke County, Va., and made his escape during the war into the Union lines at Winchester. He came to this City with the Eighth New-York Regiment, and entered the service of defendant, a saloon keeper in the Bowery, on the 1st of May, 1863, under an agreement, as he testified, that he should receive $5 per month and his board and clothing. He remained in the defendant's employ till the 19th of March, 1866, a period of thirty-four months, and now sues for his wages, amounting to $276. Defendant denies that he agreed to pay him anything for his services except his board and clothes, and alleges that he has been thus paid in full for all his services were worth and more, too.

The chief point of interest in the trial was a motion made by defendant's counsel to dismiss the complaint on the ground that at the time plaintiff entered the service of defendant he was legally the slave of Dr. Harris, and therefore incompetent to receive the wages of his own labor; that any contract made by him was presumed in law to be made on behalf of his master, and that if any one was entitled to recover in this action, it was Dr. Harris, and not the plaintiff.

Judge DALY denied the motion to dismiss on these grounds, and held that no action could at present be maintained in any Court in this country founded on the relation of master and slave, and therefore if, according to the theory of the defence, the plaintiff could not maintain an action because he was at the time a slave, it would be equivalent to compelling him to give his services for nothing—a thing which the law would not intend.

Exception was taken to the ruling of the Court, and counsel went to the jury on the defence set up in the pleadings of full payment for the services rendered.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $119 74.

W. H. Van Cott for plaintiff; A. L. Pinney for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 7.

By Judge McCunn.

Adelia McCarty *vs.* James O'Donnell; motion granted with $10 costs.

Augustus Ross *vs.* The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion for commission granted.

Moses Dannenbaum *vs.* Fernando Phillips et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 7.

By Judge Brady.

The Patent Button-hole Collar Company *vs.* John Forgie; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

A lengthy calendar of cases was disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, as follows:

Thomas Theodore Reed, a colored man, pleaded guilty of stealing a number of articles of wearing apparel from Mr. Francis A. Munson, a boarder in the house No. 37 East Thirty-seventh-street, where the accused was engaged as a servant. In explanation of the motive which actuated him in committing the theft, Thomas said that he came home recently as steward on the United States frigate *Minnesota*, and was robbed of his wages while riding up town on a Sixth-avenue car. While in his newly-found situation poverty pressed upon him, and he took the clothing and pledged it for money, intending, he said, to return it soon to its owner. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Michael Nolan, a boy, pleaded guilty of stealing an opera glass, valued at $50, from Mrs. SWORDS, of No. 16 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. There were mitigating circumstances in the case, and the Judge saw fit to suspend judgment, and the prisoner was discharged.

Michael Boyle, Wm. Hart and Richard Broderick, young boys, pleaded guilty of stealing a quantity of lead-pipe, worth $20, from the house No. 629 Eleventh-avenue, on the 29th of March last. They were remanded for sentence.

Charles Hayden pleaded guilty of burglary in third degree, premises of John Coleman, No. 8 Depeyster-street, and stealing clothing of the value of $30. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

John De Forest pleaded guilty of a similar offence upon the premises of Carlton Foote, No. 104 South-street, with intent to steal, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James Vanriper, colored, pleaded guilty of stealing a lot of napkins from Lupton & Smith, No. 22 Walker-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Kate Kelly pleaded guilty of the like offence, stealing a lot of wearing apparel valued at $25, from Francis J. O'Reilly, No. 86 Oliver-street. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Murphy pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny, to wit, a roll of leather valued at $53 from Pier No. 11 North River, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Henry Ennever pleaded guilty of stealing 150 pounds of the value of $140, from Charles J. Holder, No. 188 Spring-street. He was remanded for sentence.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the prosecution. The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 7, 1868.

$102,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C., '62........b3	108⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co......	5
3,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	106⅝	200	Bos. Water P......	20⅛
8,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	109	30	Adams Ex........	62½
7,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	109⅜	410	Wells-Fargo Ex....	25
6,500	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	103⅛	100	do.........	24¾
250,000	Tr. N., 7 3-10s. 2d series.....b3	107⅛	400	do.........s30	24⅛
140,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	66¼	10	Amer. Ex......	61
51,000	do.......	66⅜	10	do.........	60½
500	Vir. St. 6's...x c	53	100	Mer. U. Ex.......	31½
3,000	N. Car. State 6s. new........	64	200	do........	31½
1,000	do.........	63¾	300	N. Y. Cent......	128⅜
10,000	Mo. S. 6s.......	89	1700	do........	128⅞
20,000	do.......	89½	100	do.........b30	129
30,000	do........	89⅞	500	Erie R.........	70⅝
30,000	do........	90	200	Hud. Riv. R......	137
20,000	do.........	90½	20	N. Y. & N.H. R....	150
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '83.	95	700	Reading R........	91⅛
5,000	do.......	94⅝	500	do........s60	90⅞
3,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	96½	25	Mich. Cen.......	120⅛
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	91½	400	M. S. & N. I......	84⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st M	93	10	do........	84⅛
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	100	17	Ill. Cen........	146
200	Canton Co........	51⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts...s60	84½
200	do........	52	40	do........	81½
37	Citizens' Gas.....	144	400	do........	84⅜
200	West. U. Tel......	37⅜	400	do........	84⅞
800	do........	37⅞	700	do........	85
100	do........s30	37⅞	100	C. & N. W R......	66½
200	do........b10	38	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	77⅜
900	do........	38	100	do........	77½
200	Quicksilver.......	32⅛	800	Cl. & Tol.......	106⅛
200	do........	32	400	Chi. & R. I......b30	94⅜
50	do........	31⅞	100	do.........b30	94⅞
200	do........	32⅛	400	do.........b30	95
300	do........	32⅛	700	do........	94⅞
100	do........b30	32⅛	100	do.........s30	94⅞
100	do........	32	100	do........	94⅞
100	do........b30	32⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	76⅛
100	do........	31⅞	200	do.........s30	76⅛
100	do........	31⅞	200	Tol. W. & W......	51½
100	do........	32	350	Del. L. & W......	118⅛
100	Pacific Mail......	93⅜	120	New-Jer. Cen. R...	118½
500	do........	93⅜	170	do........	118½
			400	P., F. W. & C......	106⅜
			350	do........	106⅜
			200	do........	106⅜
			20	Alt. & T. H. Pf....	73
			200	Ohio & M.......	31⅜
			500	do.........b30	31½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s. '68, R...	142	100	Cum. Coal Pf......	33
10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C....	113⅝	33	W. U. Tel........	37⅝
17,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	108⅝	100	do.........	38
25,000	do.........	106	200	Quicksilver......	32
23,000	U. S. 5-20s. C.'64	106⅛	100	do.........b30	32¼
30,000	U.S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	109	50	Wells-Fargo Ex.....	24
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	108⅝	100	do.........	23⅜
500	do......Small	108⅛	100	Mariposa Pr......	11⅛
125,000	do.........	108½	30	Am. Ex. Co.......	60½
50,000	do.........b3	108⅝	100	Mer. U. Ex.......	31½
27,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '65	107	300	N.Y. Cen........	128⅜
38,000	do.........	107⅛	100	do.........b30	128⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, Small	109⅛	400	Erie R.........	70⅛
15,000	do.........	109⅝	200	do.........	70⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '67	109⅛	100	Hud. R. R.......	136⅞
17,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.........b3	103⅛	960	Reading R.......	90⅞
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d series	107⅛	18	Mich. Cen.......	119
25,000	do 3d Series...	107⅛	25	Panama R.......	315
2,000	N. C. S. 6s, new..	63⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts......	84⅜
20,000	Missouri 6s......	90½	200	do.........	84⅜
20,000	do.........	90⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.......	146
20,000	do.........	90	300	Chi. & N. W......	66
15,000	do.........	90½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	77
50,000	do.........	91	400	Clev. & Tol.......	106⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	89⅛	100	Tol. W. & W......	51⅛
200	Canton Co.......	51⅞	200	do.........b30	51⅝
			700	Pitts. Ft. W. & C...	106⅜
			100	do.........	106⅜
			300	do.........	106⅜
			100	Al. & T. H. Pf.....	73⅛
			100	Ohio & Miss. R....	31⅜
			600	do.........	31
			500	do.........	31⅜
			120	Mar & Cin. 1st Pf..	27

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Wells-Fargo Ex...	25	100	M. & St. P. Pf......	76⅛
200	Quick. Min.......	31⅜	200	O. & Miss. R......	31¼
100	Mer. U. Ex.......	31⅜	100	do.........b10	31⅜
100	Canton Co.......	51½	100	do.........	31⅜
100	do.........	51⅝	100	Bos., Hartford & E.	15
200	Pacific Mail......	93⅜	2200	Cleve. & Pitts.....	84½
100	West. U. Tel......	37⅝	500	do.........	84⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R......	128⅜	400	do.........	84⅜
300	do.........	128⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....	84⅜
100	do.........b10	128½	100	do.........b3	84⅜
200	do.........b3	128½	200	do.........	84⅜
600	Reading R.......	90⅝	10	do.........op'g	84⅜
200	do.........	90⅝	800	Chi. R. I. & P......	94⅛
300	Erie R.........	70⅝	200	do.........	94⅛
100	do.........b5	70½	100	do.........b10	94⅜
300	do.........	70⅝	300	Chi. & N. W...b30	66⅜
500	do.........b15	70½	200	do.........	66⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C....	106⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	77⅜
300	do.........	106⅜	100	do.........c	77⅛
100	do.........b15	106½	200	do.........b15	77½
200	do.........b3	106⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Wells-Fargo Ex...	24	2000	Reading R.......	91
100	do.........	24½	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	76⅛
200	do.........b3	24	800	P., F. W. & C......	106⅜
100	Adams Ex.......	62½	100	do.........b10	107
100	do.........	62⅛	400	Ohio & Miss. R....	31⅜
60	Mer. U. Ex.......	31½	200	Mich. So. & N.I....	84⅜
500	do.........	32	400	do.........	84⅜
200	Quick. Min.......	32	100	Ill. Cen.........	146
200	do.........	32⅛	1200	Clev. & Pitts......	85⅛
200	do.........b10	32⅛	200	do.........c	85⅜
100	Mariposa Prf.....	11	400	do.........	85½
300	Canton Co.......	52	200	Clev. & Tol.......	106⅛
200	do.........	51⅞	500	Chic., R. I & P.....	95
500	West. U. Tel....b3	38	600	do.........	94⅞
50	do.........	38	200	do.........b10	95
800	N. Y. Cen.......	128⅜	1800	Chi. & N. W......	66⅜
2100	do.........	128⅞	300	Chi. & N.W.R. Pf..	77¼
200	do.........b10	129	1200	do.........	77⅜
500	do.........b3	129	300	do.........b30	77⅜
500	Erie R.........	70⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex....	23	100	P., Ft. W. & C......	106⅛
300	do.........	22⅜	400	do.........	106⅜
100	do.........	22½	100	do.........s30	106⅜
200	do.........	22½	100	do.........b3	106½
400	Mer. U. Ex.......	31½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.....	84⅛
100	Adams Ex.......	61½	200	do.........	84⅛
200	Quicksilver......	31⅝	100	do.........b10	84½
800	do.........	31½	100	Ohio & Miss. R....	31⅛
200	do.........b30	31⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts R....	84¼
200	do.........b3	31⅜	100	do.........	84⅛
200	Pacific Mail......	93½	200	Clev. & Tol.......	106
400	N. Y. Cen.......	128½	200	Chic., R. I. & P.....	94⅝
300	West. U. Tel......	37⅜	400	do.........	94⅜
100	do.........	37⅜	200	Chi. N. & W. R.....	66
200	Erie R.........	69⅞	200	do.........	65½
1200	do.........	69⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	76⅞
800	Reading.......	90⅜	100	do.........b10	77
300	Tol., W. & W.....	51⅛			

THURSDAY, May 7—P. M.

The Gold market was firmer by ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. than on Wednesday, and the sales through regular business hours were at 139⅜@139⅞ ℘ cent. The Export demand is on the increase this week, and the Customs demand about $400,000 per day. The Foreign Exchanges are fully up to Specie shipping points, 110¼ on London for 60-day Bills and 110⅞ ℘ cent. for short-sight. The Bremen steamer and the extra Cunarder sailing to-day carried out about a million of dollars in specie of all descriptions. The Opposition California steamer which arrived yesterday brought in $400,000 in Bullion, additional to the $727,000 reported by the steamer of the Pacific Mail Company.

There is decided ease in the market for Money to the Brokers to-day at 6@7 ℘ cent., and the large offerings from lenders, after 1 o'clock, would rather indicate 6 ℘ cent. as the rule of the Street on the actual business done. It is hardly safe, however, yet to assume that this reduced rate will be established. The ease in the market has imparted additional firmness in the Public Funds, and at the 2 P. M. Board, in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange nearly all the Gold-bearing Stocks were in free demand at rates ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. higher than on Wednesday. The old 5-20s of 1862, were especially firm.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange there was an additional rise of 1½@2 ℘ cent. on Missouri State Bonds. Sales were made as high as 91 ℘ cent. Tennessees and North Carolinas were steady. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was an advance to 52 ℘ cent. on Canton Land Company of Baltimore, owing to recent sales of the property, in payment for which the Stock of the Company is taken in and canceled, a process which practically, by gradually reducing the outstanding capital, amounts to more than the ordinary dividends upon the Shares. There was also a good demand for the Western Telegraph Stock at 38 ℘ cent., and the Shares of the Quicksilver Company of California further advanced to 32@32¼ ℘ cent. Pacific Mail sold as high as 93⅞ ℘ cent. The Express Companies were irregular, Wells-Fargo weak and lower; Adams also weak, and Merchants' Union steady. The Railway list was generally firm and upward, especially on Fort Wayne, Michigan Central, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Chicago and Rock Island. The prominent contest between and *Bull* and *Bear* interest for several days past is on New-York Central, which sold through the forenoon as low as 128⅜, and as high as 128⅞ ℘ cent. Erie was weak at 70½@70¼@69⅞ ℘ cent. Reading not so firm as yesterday. Michigan Southern and the two Northwest Stocks well supported in price, but not decidedly active.

At the Afternoon Boards, the railway market was not so strong as in the morning. A large business was done in Missouri Bonds at 90½@90@90¾@91 ℘ cent. The Public Funds closed firm. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s........	103	103⅛	Missouri...........	89	91
U. S. 5-20s, 1862....	108⅛	108⅜	Northwest.........	66⅛	65⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	109⅛	109⅜	N. West Pref.......	76⅞	76⅞
N. Y. Central........	128⅜	128⅝	Rock Island........	94⅜	94⅜
Erie...............	70⅛	69⅞	Fort Wayne.........	106⅛	106⅛
Hudson.............	136	136	W. U. Telegraph....	37½	37⅞
Reading............	90⅞	90⅝	M'chants' Union....	31⅞	31⅞
Mich. Southern.....	84⅛	84⅜	St. Paul Pref......	76⅛	76⅞
Ohio and Miss......	31	31⅛	St. Paul Com.......	64⅛	63⅜
Pittsburgh.........	83⅛	84⅛	Pacific Mail........	93⅞	93⅜
Toledo.............	105⅛	105⅞	American Gold......	138⅞	139⅞
Tenn 6s, new.......	66⅛	66⅛	Bills on London....	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868..........	141⅛	5-20 cou., small.........	109⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868.....	141⅛	5-20 coup. 1867..........	109⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., reg. '81..	113⅛	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81..	109⅛
500 & 1,000. 1881........	113⅛	5 ℘ cent., reg. 1871.....	122⅛
5-20 reg., 1862..........	106	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874.....	112
5-20 coup., small........	108⅛	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874....	115⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000.........	108⅛	End. cou., 1874..........	112
5-20 reg., 1864..........	105⅞	10-40 reg...............	103
5-20 500 & 1,000.........	106⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000........	103
5-20 reg. 1865...........	106⅛	7 3-10 2d series.........	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000.........	106⅞	7 3-10 3d series.........	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new is..	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan.	109	Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60.	94
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan...	109	Indiana 6 ℘ c. War L'n.	96
N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870...	102	Tennessee do., ex. cou.	67⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873.	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	66
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874.	101½	Virginia 6s., ex-c.......	51⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875.	101½	Virginia 6s. new bds....	50⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877.	102	Georgia 6s.............	75
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878.	102	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	90
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874.	98	N. C. 6s, ex coupons....	65
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870.......	99	N. C. 6s. new bonds....	63⅜
Ohio 6 ℘ cent. 1875.....	100½	Missouri 6s............	90⅜
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881.......	102	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	88
Illinois C. bonds 1860...	94	California 7s..........	133⅛
Illinois reg. 1860.......	94	Connecticut 6s.........	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York............	135	Bank of N. America..	107½
Manhattan...........	148	Hanover.............	114
Mechanics'...........	125	East River...........	99
Union...............	114	Nassau..............	104
America.............	143½	Shoe and Leather....	144
Tradesmen's.........	137	Corn Exchange.......	125
Fulton..............	151	Continental..........	103
Butchers' & Drovers'.	125	St. Nicholas.........	106
National............	110	Commonwealth........	112
Leather Manuf's.....	175	Park................	145
Seventh Ward........	112	Manuf's & Merchants.	103
Commerce............	119½	Central National.....	107
Mec. B. Assoc'n.....	117	First National.......	204½
Ocean...............	104	Fourth National......	105½
American Exchange...	117½	Ninth National.......	105½
Bank of the Repub...	116	Tenth National.......	102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	94	Lack. & West'n. bds....	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887......	94	Del. L. & W 1st M......	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.....	90	Tol & W. 1st M.........	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.....	90	Tol. & W. 1st M........	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876......	103	Tol. & W. 2d Mort......	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76..	127	Tol. & W. Equip. bds...	70½
Erie 1st M., Ex..........	102½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68..	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883....	96	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.	87
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880...	89½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	75
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888...	90½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M...	98
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	Gal. & Chi. Ex..........	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70.	100½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M......	95
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is....	94
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M.. '75...	97	Morris & Essex 1st M...	96
Harlem 1st M............	98	Morris & Essex 2d M....	88½
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72..	108½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	102
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82.	111	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M....	102
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M...	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo..	91	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv..	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870.....	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M......	77
Alton & T. H. 1st M......	94½	Chi. & Alton S. F. in....	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf...	83½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in...	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund....	96½	Peninsula R. R. bonds...	83½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv......	89½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	92½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex. bds...	85½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	88
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.....	89	Chic. & Mil. 1st M......	88
Han. & St. Jos. L.G.....	104	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M....	83½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $21,101,075 74; payments, $21,613,165 03; balance, $99,558,784 46. The receipts include for Customs, $447,000; gold notes, $173,000.

Mr. HENRY W. DOMETT, of the firm of DOMETT & NICHOLS, was this day elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Ann-st., w. s., No. 18, 20x54.2x22.10x36x1x18.9	$37,000
Bank-st., n. s., 86.5 ft. e. of Washington st., 21x11.1 x—x—x28.3	3,000
Bleecker-st., s. s., third lot from Mulberry-st., 27.6 x125	35,000
Broadway and 55th-st., n. w. cor., 26.2x104.4x25.5x 94.10	25,000
Centre-st., w. s., No. 253, 25x53	12,250
Charles-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x94	20,000
Charles-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x94.5	17,000
Delancey and Suffolk sts., n. w. corner, 25x62	12,000
Hague-st., s. s., 83.8 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 33.10x25.8x 31.6x36.6	5,600
Norfolk-st., e. s. Nos. 152½ and 154, 25x100	13,000
Washington-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Jane-st. 25x54.7	6,000
22d-st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9	14,850
22d-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9	14,400
31st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st-av., 15x199.4x126x 197.6	80,000
36th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	nom.
39th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 24x98.9	32,000
42d-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.4	25,000
44th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 34x100.5	17,000
44th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	13,000
46th-st., n. s., 73 ft. w. of 2d-av., 27x75	17,000
49th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22x50.4x11x50.4	8,000
49th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	16,000
5 th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x175x25.2x178.4	7,500
58th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	20,000
67th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5	14,250
72d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x204.4	32,000
78th-st., s. s., 344 ft. w. of Avenue A, 125x102.2	6,550
109th-st., n. s., 157 ft. e. of 2d-av., 44x110	2,200
124th-st., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21x100.11	11,500
125th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x200.10	4,000
126th-st., n. s., 525 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x½ block	7,000
127th-st., s. s., 98.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.5x½ block	7,250
139th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x112.5x66x156	650
Lexington-av., w. s., 58.1 ft. s. of 23d-st., 22.4x75	25,000
2d-av. and 59th-st., s. w. cor., 25.3x75	28,000
2d-av. and 113th-st., n. w. cor., 25.5x100 }	
2d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 113th-st., 25.2x100 }	5,000
3d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 33.4x100	36,000
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 95th-st. 25x100x25.6x75	12,000
4th-av. and 84th-st., s. w. cor., 25x50	1,000
Same property (retransfer)	1,000
8th-av. and 128th-st., s. e. cor., 99.11x125	14,500
9th-av., e. s., 111.10 ft. n. of 49th-st., 22.7x78x3.6x33x 1.6x101	3,125
11th-av., w. s., 30 ft. n. of 48th-st., 20.2x100	4,212

Leases Recorded.

Centre-st., No. 114, 16 years, per year	500
Water-st., Nos. 261 and 263, 5 years, per year	3,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie and Ewen sts., n. e. cor. 100x100 }	
Ainslie-st., n. s., bet. Ewen-st. and Graham-av., 25x100 }	nom.
Baltic-st., n. s., 100.5 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x100	$1,150
Bergen-place and Smith-st., n. e. cor., 60x80	4,800
Carrol and Court sts., s. e. cor., 29.5x93	4,500
Clinton-st. and 1st-place, s. e. cor., 26.6x133.5¼x50 x133.5¼x76.6x266.10½	29,005
Cook-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 100x100	3,000
Cumberland-st., w. s., 186.7 ft. n. of Park-av., 37.6 x100	3,700
Cumberland-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 30x100	9,500
Cumberland-st., e. s., 55 ft. n. of Green-av., 20x75	9,000
Clymer-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 50x100	2,800
Devoe-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 16.8x100	3,000
Downing-st., w. s., 197 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 75x100	6,000
Fort Green-pl., w. s., 270.6 ft s. of DeKalb-av., 20x 85	9,000
Freeman-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	1,060
Front-st., n. s., 162.2 ft. w. of Main-st., 29.6x76.1 }	
Front-st., n. s., 246.8 ft. w. of Main-st., 77.11x42x 67.11x42 }	8,000
Front-st., n. s., 162.2 ft. w. of Main-st., 31.9x76.5 }	
Front-st., n. s., 204.8 ft. w. of Main-st., 42x67.11 }	10,000
H-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 50x100	1,600
Henry-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 20x72	6,500
Henry-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 20x72	13,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	3,800
Hicks-st., n. w. s., 230.5 ft. w. of Clark-st., 25x100	8,000
Huron-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	3,700
Johnson-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 20x80	4,750
Kent-st., s. s., 171 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 21x95	2,500
Kent-st., s. s., 387.6 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 20.10x95	10,000
Kent-st., s. s., 409.2 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 20.10x95	10,000
Marion-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 50x100	600
Macdougal-st. and Hopkinson-av., n. w. corner, 74.7x75.10x50x75.10x50	650
Nevins and Union sts., s. w. corner, 25x90	10,000
Nevins and Union sts., s. w. corner, 190x225	18,000
Newell-st., e. s., 145 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	600
Newell-st., e. s., 120 ft. s. of Norman-av., 25x100	600
Orchard-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x100	1,400
Oxford-st., w. s., 478 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 22x200	20,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x60	7,200
Pacific-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of New-York av., 20x100	7,875
Quincy-st., s. s., 301 ft. e. of Classon-av., 46x100	2,800
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 106 ft. e. of Bond-st., 87.10x 44x86.11x44	15,800
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 135.4 ft. e. of Bond-st., 87.10x14.8x86.11x14.8	2,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Bond-st., 15x 87.9	5,900
Stanton-st., w. s., 19 ft. s. of Concord-st., 20x50.3	5,500
St. Andrew's-place, e. s., 95.7 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 80x90	2,200
Willoughby-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Hamilton-av., 18x70	4,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 99.2 ft. e. of Court-st., 19x71	4,000
2d-place, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100	13,000
2d-st., e. s., 48.8 ft. from South 1st-st., 21x66.6	6,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-st., 23x72	1,300
3d-st., n. s., 240.11 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x80	6,000
3d and South 9th sts., n. e. cor., 26x100.9	2,100
3d-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of Bond-st., 60x90	3,000
South 3d-st., n. e. s., s. e. or 9th-st., lots "E," Nos. 298, "E" 298, "E" 297	8,600
North 3d-st., n. s., 57.5 ft. w. of 4th-st., 28x85	100
4th-st., e. s., 83.9 ft. n. of Grand-st., 18x57.2x17.6x 59.3	3,200
South 5th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 6th-st., 20x71.½	6,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 28 ft. e. of 2d-st., 18x75	4,000
10th-st., s. w. s., 230 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x100	4,200
10th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	4,350
12th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	650
38th-st. and Martense-lane, n. w. corner, 21x2.0.4x 70.11x—	525
Atlantic-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 80x100	1,500
Atlantic and Butler avs., n. w. cor., 109.6x150x107x 150	2,250
Buffalo-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Union-st., 100x77x156 }	
Union-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Buffalo-av., 157x122x 45.6 }	1,470
Fulton-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 50x 100	4,000
Gates-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 27x100	4,800
Hudson-av. and Baltic-st., s. w. cor., 250 7x180	14,000
Miller-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x100	1,500
5th-av. and Union-st., n. w. cor., 90x69	4,500
Lots Nos. 188 and 189 South 3d-st., s. w. s., (13th Ward) 50x95	5,800
Lot No. 27 Union-st	1,800

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 283, dwelling and store, 2 years, per year	336
Middle-st., between 5th and 6th avs., church basement, 10 years, per year	170
1st-st., No. 327, building and lot, 5 yrs., per year	420

New Lots.

West-st., e. s., 575 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 56x100	1,200
Georgia-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 25x100	355
South Carolina-av. and Washington-st., s. w. corner, 25x100	650

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Hamilton-square, w. s., 25 ft. n. of Pavonia-av., 25 x140	$4,500
Hamilton-square and Pavonia-av., n. w. corner, 25 x140	5,500
Jersey-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of South 8th-st., 16.8x100	8,000
Grove and South 6th-st., 18.9x66	10,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 25x95	6,500
South 5th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 16.8 x50	4,000

North Bergen.

Prince-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x100	150
Liberty-st., lot No. 15, Weavertown map, 26.6x100	100
Lots Nos. 29 and 30, map of 68 lots	3,500

Union.

Fulton-st., n. s., lot No. 16, block No. 25, 25x100	290
Lots Nos. 9, 10, 35 and 36, W. H. Danielson's property, each 25x100	325
Union Hill Horse Railroad and Cossett's land, s. w. cor., 95x315	4,500

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 3 to 8, inclusive, block 3, Mersele's map	$2,600

Bayonne.

About 5¾ acres, near Central Railroad	$8,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and investors is called to the foundation and merits of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, believed to be among the most perfect and reliable corporate obligations ever offered in this country. It is well known that this part of the National Pacific Railroad Line receives, beside a valuable grant of lands, the United States Subsidy Loan, averaging $35,000 per mile; and that an equal amount of private capital has been invested in the enterprise, over all of which the First Mortgage Bonds have precedence. The most expensive and difficult portion of the Road is now in successful operation, with a large, increasing, and profitable business thereon.

The Bonds of $1,000 each, bear six per cent. per annum—both principal and interest repayable "IN GOLD COIN"—and are offered, to a limited amount, at par and accrued interest, in currency. At the present time they yield, therefore, nearly nine per cent. upon the outlay. Documents, showing the Organization, Progress and Business of the Company, furnished, on application, by

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 7, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls........	....	Barley, bushels....	9,198
Flour, bbls........	2,587	Malt, bushels......	....
Flour, bags........	....	Peas, bushels......	....
Cornmeal, bbls.....	773	Pork, bbls.........	250
Cornmeal, bags.....	850	Cut Meats, pkgs....	132
Wheat, bushels.....	132,606	Lard, pkgs.........	....
Corn, bushels......	64,703	Beef, tcs. and bbls..	....
Rye, bushels.......	4,535	Whisky, bbls.......	25
Oats, bushels......	28,031	Petroleum, bbls....	....

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $8 50@$8 62 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at former prices, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull, heavy, and irregular today. The sales add up only 1,053 bales, including 660 bales to spinners, and 393 bales to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.......	28	28¼	28½@28¾
Good Ordinary.......	29	29¼	29½@29¾
Low Middling........	30½	30¾	31 @31¼
Middling...........	32	32¼	32½@32¾
Good Middling.......	33	33¼	33½@33¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,744
Receipts last week	4,130
Receipts preceding week	6,452
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	327,297
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	554,019
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	192,924
Exports since Sept. 1	342,760
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	78,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,071,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,678,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,501,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,229,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	240,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	385,000

EGGS—Have been in good demand and firm, including Jersey, extra brands, 24c.; State and Pennsylvania, 23c.@24c.; Ordinary Western, 22c.@23c.; Western, by express, 22c.@23½c.; Southern, 22c.@23c.; Canada, 22c.@23c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are in small supply, and choice sound Fruit is bringing fancy prices. We quote: Apples, Roxbury Russets, $5@$5 50; Golden Russets, $4 25@$4 75; Baldwins, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, $7@$10 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are dull, with considerable stock offering. Peaches are quiet. We quote: New Apples, State, 8c.@8¾c.; Western, 7c.@8c.; Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 15c.@18c.; unpeeled, halves, 9c.@11c.; unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@9c.; Cherries, new pitted, 33c.@35c.; Blackberries, 13c.@14c.; Raspberries, 38c.@40c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,350 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 70@$10 30; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 30@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 95@$10 45 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 60@$9 40
Extra State	9 70@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 95@10 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 45@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls. at $10 20@$11 25 for poor to fair, and $11 25@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in moderate request and firm in price; sales have been reported of 1,350 sacks at $12@$14 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at $8@$9 85 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in more active demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $6 for Caloric; $5 75@$6 for City and Brooklyn, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active but quoted a trifle lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 85; Amber Green Bay Spring at $2 60; No. 1 Spring at $2 48@$2 50; No. 2 Spring at $2 36@$2 40, the latter an extreme, most of the sales having been made at $2 37@$2 37½; and White Genesee at $3 10 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in active request and decidedly firmer in prices. Sales have been reported of 87,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 22½ for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 20@$1 21 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 22@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and $1 22 for White Western, in store, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in slack request at $1 85 for State and Canada, ℘ bushel. Barley has been more active, but cheaper; sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bushels, including Canada West at $2 15@$2 25; Western on private terms, and State at $1 95@$2 05 ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. 2,500 bushels inferior Canada Peas sold at $1 50 ℘ bushel, free. Oats have been quoted cheaper and dull; sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels Western at 88c., delivered, and 87c.@87½c., in store, ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* this morning says the following-named grain boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours ending 10 A. M., May 6, 1868: Charley, Buffalo, oats; Frank Fortier, Buffalo, corn; H. C. Campbell, Buffalo, oats; Perry Wadhams, Buffalo, oats; Julia L. Sherwood, Buffalo, oats; Washington, Buffalo, wheat and oats; Merritt, Ithaca, barley; A. H. Griswold, Buffalo, corn; William Walker, Buffalo, wheat; J. D. Spencer, Black Rock, flour; Dawson Wells, Buffalo, corn; Medina, Buffalo, oats; Lewis, Jones & Peck, Buffalo, corn; Emma King, Buffalo, oats; Fanny Jaqueth, Buffalo, corn; H. C. Williams, Buffalo, wheat; Onalaska, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. Porter, Buffalo, corn; Geo. W. Hall, Buffalo, oats; Tom Parks, Buffalo, oats; P. W. Slatterly, Oswego, wheat and peas; John R. Bennett, Buffalo, wheat; Mary, Buffalo, oats; J. H. Gardner, Oswego, flour; Nelson Morse, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River Bale has been quiet to-day, at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is in less demand at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive and heavy, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and foreign at 20c.@50c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus; New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 82c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 62½c.@65c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 12@$10 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87½@$3 87½; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull to-day, at former prices, including Crude Whale at 76c.@77c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 55; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 14@$1 17; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair request at 14¼c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 18½c.@19½c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@32c. for Refined, in bond, and 33c.@34c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—There has been only a moderate business in this line. Potatoes are without change. Green vegetables sell well when in good order. We quote; Peach Blow Potatoes, $4 75@$5; Prince Alberts, $4 50@$4 62; Jackson Whites, $4@$4 25; Mercers, $4 75@$5; Chili Reds, $4@$4 25; New Bermudas, $10 ℘ bbl. Onions, Red, $7@9; Onions, Yellow, $7@9; Bermuda, $8; Turnips, Russia, $4 50@$5; ℘ bbl.: Peas, Southern, $3@$4 ℘ crate; Tomatoes, 75c.@90c. ℘ box.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is in fair supply with a dull market, and prices are lower. Pigeons are plenty, and about the only game in market. We quote: *Live Poultry.*—Turkeys, ℘ lb., 20c.@22.; Fowls, ℘ lb., 17c.@19c.; Geese, ℘ pair, $1 25@$2; Ducks, ℘ lb., $1 25@$1 50; Pigeons, ℘ dozen, 75c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $28 70@$28 80, closing at $28 75 for New Western and City Mess; $28@$28 12, chiefly at $28, for old Mess; $28 for Thin Mess; $25 25@$25 75 for Prime Mess; $23 50@$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet but steady. Sales equal to 260 pkgs. at 17½c.@18½c., chiefly at 18c., for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13¼c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard has been in slack demand at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 525 tcs. and bbls., at 19c.@19¾c. for poor to choice, and small lots from store at 19¾c.@20c., ℘ lb.; also 250 tcs. for June delivery, seller's option, at 19¾c. Beef is quiet at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull, including Prime Mess at $36@$39 and India Mess at $40@$44 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams are neglected at $35 50@$37 ℘ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The volume of receipts of Butter increases slowly, and not in accordance with former seasons, the total receipts for the week ending this day being 6,221 packages. Prices are, however, slowly declining, but extreme low prices will not rule as some anticipate, as a heavy demand outside of local trade will meet the improved qualities and quantities. The market closes quiet at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℘ lb	52 @55
Pennsylvania, ℘ lb	52 @55
State, firkins, ℘ lb	none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℘ lb	46 @47
Welsh, tubs, ℘ lb	44 @45
Western, firkins, ℘ lb	none.
Western, tubs, ℘ lb	40 @42

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 5,551 boxes. Buyers for export have been holding back for concessions that holders have not been inclined to make, and the result is a very limited week's trade. The demand for local and Eastern trade continues fairly active. Some Extra Factories are firmly held at 17½c., and some sales are reported at that figure, but we do not alter our quotations:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½@16½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	9 @10

SUGARS—Have been fairly active and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 400 boxes Havana at 11c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 42,500 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c.; 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton on private terms; 50,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. by sail, and 6d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; and 700 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 46 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do plain sewing and take care of children, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; fully understands taking charge of children; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 318 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; would also do coarse washing; no objection to the country with a City family; has recommendation from her last employer. Apply at No. 604 6th-av., in the bakery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing in a small family if required; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a small private family; or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 231 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; can do braiding; is an excellent fine washer and ironer; good City reference is given. Call at No. 116 6th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; City reference; would go to a hotel. Apply at No. 145 West 24th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game, pastry, side dishes and all kinds of desserts. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 722 2d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of reference. Apply at No. 340 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; would assist to take care of children or chamberwork; would go to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and chambermaid; willing to go to the country; good references. Call at No. 337 5th-st., third story, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machine; would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country; good reference. No. 255 East 32d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; has the most desirable City reference from last place, No. 42 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 224 West 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is willing to do washing and ironing if required, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 126 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse, and is capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of references for three years from her last place. Call for two days at No. 126 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 935 Broadway, in the worsted store, near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART GIRL to do cooking or general housework; will be found neat, economical and respectful; good cook; first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding house; will take full charge of the silver and dining-room. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A SUPERIOR laundress, who can do French fluting, clear starching, &c., and all kinds of ladies' fineries, &c., a situation; the best of City references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call for two days at No. 35 King-st., near Varick-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL accustomed to the care of children, as nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY,S MAID and seamstress by a respectable girl; has a good knowledge of dress-making; good reference. Address M. B., No. 62 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress by a respectable girl; can work Wheeler and Wilson's machine; good reference. Address S. C., No. 62 Charlton-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, or to do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN TO do general housework in a private family; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS lady's maid and seamstress; is a first-class hairdresser; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near 8th-st., back room, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid by a first-class young woman; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; three years' reference from last place. No. 632 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 26 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; or would do the general housework in a small private family. Address No. 157 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 485 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, a situation; can do fine washing; good City references from her last place; wages $10. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 24 West 15th-st., who will recommend her.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 553 2d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 30 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook and to assist in washing; would like to go with a family in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; good reference. Call for two days at No. 231 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 321 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in a private family; has no objection to the country for the Summer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; City reference. No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good sewer. No. 160 West 46th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook, and assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 214 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 385 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; is capable of being a good servant. Call at her present employer's, No. 326 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; best City reference.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 1,373 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 101 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A THOROUGH good cook and baker; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress. Call for two days at No. 133 Leroy-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family in the country. Call at 153 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 437 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron; the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of children. Apply to J. B. BORNECK, No. 404 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; is also a very neat sewer; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 144 West 20th-st. No objection to the country, or would like to travel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is kind, obliging and willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE woman; thoroughly understands her business; also a young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork; good City references given. Call at No. 144 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN A situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and is a good seamstress; will go to the country if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 384 Bowery, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 353 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to a boarding house; reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands her business in all its branches, and has good reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., French fluting store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker, or will do general housework in City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; has had seven years' experience; is 22 years of age; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address J. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of sober, steady habits; well experienced and recommended by his last employer and others. Apply for 3 days to sale stable No. 109 West 37th-st., or Mr. TALLMAN, corner 38th-st. and Broadway; willing to travel.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is a professed driver; understands the care and general treatment of horses and carriages; good City and country references. Address, for three days, J. C., Coachman, Box 196 *Times* Office, or at Mr. Story's harness store, 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; the best of reference from last employer; country preferred; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address at the office of his last employer, T. M. T., No. 68 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farmers, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, either for City or country; his wife to go as cook or laundress; good reference given if required. Call or address for one week No. 214 West 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, an American, as coachman and groom, in the City or country; is willing to assist in the garden; has the best of reference from his last place. Address C. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER having long experience in breeding and general management of stock of all descriptions; his wife an excellent dairy-woman; best references. Address W. F. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a married man; no children; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Address J. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business; no objections to the country. Address L. G., No. 1,172 Broadway, corner 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a good four-in-hand driver; the best of City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or groom, by a single man, in City or country, and willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Call or address T. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man: is a good servant, and has the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION by a sober, steady young man: has the best of City reference; is a very careful driver, and understands his business perfectly. Call or address J. D., No. 1,252 Broadway, at M. A. Coleman's saddlery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman or groom, or to travel with a gentleman; can give 16 years' City reference from his last places. Call or address for two days T. M., No. 50 4th-av., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom; thoroughly understands his business, and has good reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and will make himself generally useful. Address GROOM, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man; understands his business, has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man; 13 years' references; place with greenhouses preferred. Address GARDENER, care of Alfred Bridgeman, 18th-st. and Broadway, in seed-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; has no objection to make himself generally useful; the best of reference will be given. Address B. S., seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of horses and work in garden; is willing and obliging; has good reference from his last place. Address B. F., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; single man, an Englishman; can give best of references. Call on or address E. C., at Wm. Elting & Co.'s seed store, 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, in a wholesale or manufacturing business; good references will be given and a few thousand dollars furnished to perfectly responsible parties. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Box 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL SACKERSDORFF'S new map of New-York City (price $7 50,) to architects, real estate agents, lawyers, &c. Large commission. Apply to E. STEIGER, No. 17 North William-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A competent cook to go a short distance in the country; none need apply who cannot produce first-class recommendations. Apply between 9½ and 11 A. M., this (Thursday) morning, at No. 94 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS COACHMAN, and to do plain gardening; one who is able and willing to work, to go about twenty miles out of the City. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SILK SALESMAN; a liberal salary will be given to an experienced man. JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT BOY OF from 15 to 17 years of age, wanted in an office; must write well and give good references. Address, stating residence, age and salary expected, Post Office Box 469.

AN OFFICE BOY WANTED—INTELLIGENT, honest, correct, and must have good references. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,973 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at second house from 5th-av., south side 125th-st., Harlem.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS chambermaid and laundress. Call, between 9 and 11, at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house, a boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, as clerk. Apply to O. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS IN A PRIVATE family. Wages, $12. Apply at No. 36 Bond-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE desire cette place dans une famille privée; bonne recommendation. S'adresser 84 Ludlow-st., corner Broome.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The General Office and Money Department of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 124 Broadway to NO. 115 BROADWAY, opposite. The freighting business will continue to be transacted at No. 61 Hudson-st., as heretofore.

REMOVAL.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. have removed to No. 18 Wall-st.

JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 51 Beaver-st. to No. 47 Broad-st.

ROBERT FRANCIS HAS REMOVED FROM No. 51 Beaver-st., to No. 47 Broad-st.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for anything in their line. Superior quality and moderate prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
CARRIAGES. HARNESS. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, J. B. Polk, B. T. Ringgold, J. H. Stoddart, C. H. Rockwell, J. C. Williamson, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barret, Mrs. Sefton and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SOR TERESA. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. E. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST, FRA DIAVOLO, RAISING THE WIND.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
Broadway and 35th-st.
AFTERNOON and EVENING—EXHIBITIONS OF EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE BY MISS ANNA DICKINSON.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The remainder of Mr. GLADSTONE's resolves were last night adopted by the House of Commons, their mover having previously announced his intention of offering a supervisory act which should, if passed, remain in force until Aug. 1, 1869. A resolution to withdraw the annual grant of £30,000 to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth as well as the *regium donum*, after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, was agreed to.

The betrothal of the Princess LOUISE, fourth daughter of Queen VICTORIA, to CHRISTIAN FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES, heir apparent to the throne of Denmark, is reported.

JOHN BRIGHT and other members of the Liberal Party have signed a petition for the commutation of the punishment of the Fenian prisoner BARRETT.

Minister BANCROFT is said to be urging Bavaria to join in the nationality treaty recently ratified by Germany.

The North German Diet has rejected the address of the party of national unity.

The *Allemannia*, with London dates to April 24, arrived at this port at a very early hour yesterday morning. The *China*, with advices to April 26, (from Queenstown,) reached her dock yesterday afternoon.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate yesterday met as usual, and with closed doors proceeded to the consideration of the various orders presented relative to taking the final vote on impeachment. The first order was that of Mr. SUMNER, directing that the Senate proceed to vote on the articles at 12 o'clock on the day following the close of the arguments. An amendment was offered proposing an adjournment until Monday at 12 o'clock, and that immediately on assembling on that day the vote be taken, Senators to have permission to file their written opinions to go on record. This proposition was laid on the table and one directing that the vote be taken on or before Wednesday next was negatived. Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed immediately to the consideration of the articles—lost. Several other propositions were considered, and the Senate finally agreed to adjourn to Monday, and to take the final vote on the articles on Tuesday at 12 o'clock without debate. Senators will be allowed until Thursday to file written opinions regarding their votes. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was in secret session yesterday considering the articles of impeachment, and, consequently, transacted no legislative business.

Estimates to cover a deficiency of $87,000 in the administration of reconstruction in the Third Military District were presented in the House, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, requesting the President of the United States to send a sufficient number of vessels of war to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, adjacent to the British Provinces, for the purpose of protecting American vessels in the exercise of their rights, as recognized in the treaty of 1803, and also for the purpose of taking care that valuable property in shipping shall not be confiscated for alleged infractions of provincial rights in the fishing grounds, and that whatever punishment for trespass is inflicted, shall be in proportion to the pecuniary injury occasioned by the offence. Mr. PIKE addressed the House at length in support of the resolution. Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, CHANLER and BENJAMIN opposed it. The resolution was finally adopted. Mr. ROBINSON offered as a question of privilege a resolution directing that the resolution of the House ordering the impeachment of the President be expunged from the journal, and that a *fac simile* of the journal with the record thus expunged be presented to Mr. JOHNSON and each of his living lineal descendants. The Speaker ruled that it was not a question of privilege, and the resolution was not received. The bill to prevent the sale of public lands gave rise to considerable debate. While Mr. DONNELLY was speaking a storm came up and the fall of hail-stones on the glass roof rendered his words inaudible, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the case of Gen. COLE, on trial at Albany for the murder of Hon. L. HARRIS HISCOCK, the jury came into Court yesterday and reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They stood six for conviction and six for acquittal, and were discharged by the Court.

The third annual Convention of the Sportsman's Association of this State will be held at Buffalo, under the auspices of the Forester Club, on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of June. The place was designated by the last Convention, but the time was left to be named by the Forester Club, and was named as above. All organized clubs may send five delegates; counties having no club, may send two delegates.

The engine house of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad in Corry, Penn., was burned on Tuesday morning. Four engines belonging to that road, and four more the property of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Road, and one Oil Creek and Allegheny River baggage car were burned, as were twelve cars belonging to and standing at the time upon the track of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The last-named road loses $7,000, the Allegheny River Road $22,000, and the Pittsburg Road $20,000.

Twenty-six thousand cases, or 1,560,000 pairs of shoes, were shipped from Lynn, Mass., during April. The value of these shipments was nearly $2,000,000, and it was the largest month's business ever transacted at Lynn. The manufacturers are reported to be as busy as ever this month in filling orders.

Profs. FOOTE, ROSE, PRESCOTT and PINKERTON, with several students and graduates of the University of Michigan, have started on an exploring tour in the upper peninsula of Michigan. It is their design to spend about five months in the Lake Superior region, studying carefully the geography, geology, mineralogy, botany and ornithology of the country bordering the lake.

A meeting of soldiers and sailors was held at Masonic Hall last evening for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the General Convention to be held at Chicago the 19th inst. Among the delegates elected were Major-Gens. SICKLES, SHALER, SMITH and SIGEL.

The Republican Convention in the Third District of Maine, yesterday unanimously renominated Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE for Congress. Delegates to the Chicago Convention were chosen, and instructed to vote for Gen. GRANT and HANNIBAL HAMLIN for President and Vice-President.

The Virginia Republican Convention yesterday nominated A. M. CRANE for Member of Congress. Delegates to the Chicago Convention were chosen, one negro being among the number. Resolutions favoring the adoption of the new Constitution and speedy admission to the Union, were adopted. Gen. GRANT and HENRY WILSON were declared to be the favorite candidates for President and Vice-President.

Rev. Dr. ISRAEL W. PUTNAM, of Middleboro, Mass., died on Sunday last in the eighty-second year of his age. He had had but two pastorates, one of twenty years in Portsmouth, N. H., and one of thirty-three years in Middleboro. For twenty years he was a trustee of Dartmouth College, at which institution he graduated in 1809.

Twenty-three divorces were granted at the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court in Worcester, Mass., which closed last week. Decrees of divorce were granted in seven other cases, with the condition that if the opposing party appears by the next term of the court, the cases may be reopened.

An English elm on Boston Common, which was planted in 1793, was cut down and removed on Tuesday, having died at the age of 134 years. The old Elm, *par excellence*, is native to the soil, and nearly a century older.

The Handel and Hayden Musical Society of Boston is now holding a triennial festival. The exercises commenced on Wednesday, and are to last a week. Five oratorios and four symphony concerts are announced as the entertainments to be given. The concerts are given in the Music Hall. According to the book of programmes there are 115 pieces composing the orchestra, and 230 soprano, 171 alto, 142 tenor and 204 bass voices, making in all 747 voices, which, with the orchestra, makes a total of 862 persons, filling nearly one-third of the hall, and they are then so crowded that part of the basses and tenors extend to the first and second galleries of the hall. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS are among the singers.

The strike of the weavers at the Glenham Woolen Mills has ended, and all but about a dozen of the looms are in operation again. The weavers go back without the increase of wages which they demanded.

The case of Fraser *vs.* Freeman, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit for the last four days, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount allowed by the statute—$5,000. The suit was brought by the widow of Col. FRASER, to recover damages for the wrongful acts of the defendant. FRASER was the occupant of the first floor of premises No. 186 Fulton-street, and defendant (FREEMAN) had the right of way through them. On the 6th of July, 1866, a dispute arose on that subject, and during the *mêlée* a man named MULLADY, who was in defendant's employ, shot FRASER with a pistol, which resulted in his death the next day. It was for this that Col. FRASER's widow, as next of kin, brought the action.

The examination in the Erie contempt case was continued before Judge BARNARD yesterday, and the testimony closed so far as it is to be taken in open Court. The remaining evidence is to be given in the form of affidavits, which are to be presented to the Court on Tuesday next.

The Common Council yesterday concurred in the resolution to lay Nicolson pavement in Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-first and Thirty-fourth streets, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution directing the Governor's Room to be repainted and refurnished; and the pictures mutilated while hanging in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen to be restored.

The franchises of the James-street and Jackson-street ferries were sold at public auction yesterday, the former for $4,600, and the latter for $50 per annum.

At the meeting of the American Institute last evening Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS gave his views upon the large bone recently dug up at Hunter's Point, declaring it to have been one of the bones of the fore leg of an elephant.

The trial of the Enright-Allen case was fairly commenced yesterday, after various postponements. Both the defendants are charged with forging Internal Revenue bonds to a large amount, and from the crowded state of the court yesterday it was evident that the case excited deep interest. We publish a full report in another column.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society last evening occupied for the first time the new rooms provided for it in the Cooper Institute by the munificence of PETER COOPER, Esq. Judge DALY delivered an address, and Gen. THOS. L. KANE, of Pennsylvania, brother of the great Arctic explorer, read a paper on "Aliaska."

The Union Republican General Committee held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, and passed resolutions favoring the holding of a public meeting for the purpose of ratifying the nominations to be made at the Chicago Convention on the 20th inst.

At 4 o'clock yesterday, JOSEPH DUBRITSKI, a native of Poland, 36 years of age, residing with his wife, JOSEPHINE, at No. 121 Willet-street, in a fit of jealousy, shot his wife in the left breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound, and then putting the pistol in his mouth fired, and was instantly killed. The wife was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the body of the suicide taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station House, where Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest this morning.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, eleven prisoners, two of whom were colored, were tried for various offences, all of whom admitted their guilt. Of these there were sentenced: To State Prison three, and to the Penitentiary three; four were remanded until Friday, and one was discharged under suspension of sentence.

The Baptist Sunday School Union celebrated its anniversary last evening in the Madison-avenue Church, corner Thirty-first-street. The annual report was read, after which addresses were delivered by Rev. J. F. ELDER, of New-Jersey, and Rev. G. C. LORIMER, of Albany.

The Coroner's jury which has been investigating, at Buffalo, the cause of the death of eleven persons recently killed by the explosion of the boiler of the propeller *Governor Cushman*, find that the boiler was old and defective, and the fact was that known to the engineer.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the Delta Upsilon Anti-Secret College Fraternity will be held with the Rutgers Chapter at Rutger's College on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th of May. The orator will be Rev. S. J. ROGERS, of Geneva, N. Y., and the poet, E. R. JOHNSON, Esq., of the Rochester *Democrat*.

The ninth anniversary meeting of the African Colonization Society was held in Brooklyn last evening. The reports presented showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Remarks were made by Rev. H. W. WILSON, Prof. JOHNSON (both colored) and others, who advocated a more general system of education, and the united efforts of their race as essential to the attainment of that degree of education which their white brethren possess. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Cotton was dull, heavy and irregular yesterday. Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in; Flour and Rye, steady; Wheat and Oats, a shade cheaper; Corn, 2c.@3c. higher. Provisions were inactive; Pork, lower; Lard, drooping. A good inquiry prevailed for Groceries at full prices. The freight engagements were moderate.

The number of animals received at all the yards for the weekly supply consists of 5,528 beef cattle; 70 milch cows; 2,831 veal calves; 13,783 sheep and lambs, and 14,139 swine. Prices are more firm with quicker sales; and there is more inquiry for marketable animals, at improved prices. Very few are offered for less than 14c. ℔ lb., net weight. Prime, smooth bullocks, sell quickly at 16c.@18c. ℔ lb., net. Only a small number, however, were sold for over 17c. ℔ lb. There are not enough fat sheep to supply an active demand. Prices are easy at 5c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few are sold for more than 8c. ℔ lb., while large numbers are worked off at 4c.@5c., live weight. The swine market remains unchanged. Prime hogs are selling at 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. Common light and rough hogs 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

The Judgment on Tuesday.

The Senate has adjourned till Monday and has resolved to take the final vote on impeachment upon Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, without debate. We regard this as the very wisest course that could have been pursued. The House would do well to adjourn also till the same date, in order to prevent the more frothy and irrepressible members from plunging anew into the impeachment question.

The Party Interests and Impeachment.

We see no reason to change the opinion we have often expressed, that impeachment will end in the conviction and removal of Mr. JOHNSON from office. Individual Senators among the Republicans may have their doubts of his guilt, and their misgivings as to the effect of his conviction; but enough will vote for it to make it secure. But the importance of that result, to the country and the Republican Party, seems to us to be greatly overrated.

It is feared that, if acquitted now, Mr. JOHNSON will feel relieved from all restraint, and act in still more open defiance of the will of Congress. There is certainly ground for this apprehension. Mr. JOHNSON's past action fully justifies it. He has uniformly presumed on every assurance of impunity, and has brought upon himself, by the extent of his presumption, the fate which seems now to be impending over him. His chance of acquittal would be much better than it is, but for the fear that he would regard it as a full endorsement of his course, and would pursue his own policy with greater arrogance and obstinacy than ever. This apprehension is general and strong. Thousands share it who attach little importance to the specific "crimes" laid to his charge. And his removal of Mr. STANTON, not only in face of the Tenure of Office law, but in defiance also of the declared will of the Senate, is regarded as justification for it. That was done immediately after the decision of the House against impeachment, and in the general judgment, was prompted by it; and the belief that an acquittal now would prompt him to other official acts of the same defiant character, will have strong influence in favor of his conviction, both in and out of Congress.

But it is widely assumed—or at least represented by Republican journals,—that his acquittal will be fatal to the Republican Party,—that conviction and dismissal are essential to the triumph of that party in the Presidential canvass. We see no reason for thinking so. We do not believe that election is to be seriously affected either way, by the result of impeachment. The accession of a new President, and a new distribution of patronage, just on the eve of an election, would be much more likely to weaken than to strengthen any party. This always has been the effect, and it probably always will be.

There is another consideration entitled to some influence in this matter: If President JOHNSON is removed, the Republican Party becomes directly and exclusively responsible for all the evils and defects of the National Administration. Hitherto it has been screened from this responsibility by the President. Mr. JOHNSON's refusal to act with the party,—the fact that he was acting against it in every possible way,—has relieved it in a very great degree from responsibility for the conduct of public affairs. When Mr. WADE becomes President this will be so no longer. The whole power and patronage of the Government, in all departments, will then be in Republican hands, and that party will thenceforward be held accountable for it. A reorganization of the whole machinery for the collection of Internal Revenue, for example, will be at once required; and that certainly cannot be effected as it ought to be, without exposing the party to fresh and formidable attack from a thousand quarters.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the President's removal will be everywhere regarded as not so much a Republican, as a *Radical*,—victory. It will be deemed decisive of the complete and final triumph of the extreme wing of the party. Impeachment has been pressed by that section, and its success will be its victory. The feeling, which a very considerable section of the Republicans have continued to cherish, that the Presidential canvass would not turn wholly on the issues made up by the extreme action of the Radicals, would be greatly weakened by the removal of JOHNSON and the accession of WADE. And we fail to see in what quarters or from what sources the Republican Party would be strengthened in the canvass thereby.

We believe now, as we have believed from the beginning that, in a party point of view, impeachment was a mistake. It came too late to strengthen the party that is responsible for it. If it had been done one or two years sooner, the patronage it would have given the Republican Party, wisely used, might have offset the damage and distrust which the process itself involves. But the Republicans now get all the responsibility and none of the advantage of removal. The President's term is so short that his power to do them injury is gone, while they have no time to use that power for their own benefit. They have a new issue to meet, and no new forces to meet it with. That a formidable use will be made of impeachment in the canvass by the Democrats is certain. Without making themselves at all responsible for the President's action, they will use the measures taken against him to swell the cry against the Radicalism of the Republican Party.

It does not seem to us that the party has anything to gain by increased reputation for ultraism and recklessness. We may be mistaken;—judging by the language and action of our contemporaries we certainly are. They act on the assumption that the more extreme, radical and reckless the party can show itself,—the less weight moderate sentiments and judicious opinions have with it—the stronger will it become. In our judgment where it needs to be strengthened is in just the opposite direction.

When Murder is Lawful.

Gen. COLE has been virtually acquitted of the murder of HISCOCK by the disagreement of the Jury. The division was equal, and so stubborn as to seem premeditated.

If the killing of HISCOCK was not murder, it is impossible to conceive of any killing that would constitute murder. COLE had bought a pistol and traveled hundreds of miles for the purpose of killing him. He walked into the room where HISCOCK was standing, and without saying a word, or giving him a chance even to see his assailant, shot him through the head. That was the *act*.

It is excused—justified by the finding of the jury, on the assumption that HISCOCK had been criminally intimate with COLE's wife. Assuming this to be true, the jury in effect say that it justifies murder. The law does not say so:—it says nothing of the kind. But the jury set aside the law, and decide the case according to their own pleasure.

But the allegation was not proved. There was no evidence whatever to sustain it. A letter of confession was brought forward, but it was not proved even to have been written by the woman concerned, to say nothing of the truth or falsehood of its contents. The act by which the murder is excused rests solely on the assertion of COLE. He *said* that was the reason why he shot HISCOCK; beyond that statement there was no proof, or even valid presumption, of its truth. If a man may be acquitted of murder, on his own statement of its motive, without further proof of any kind, laws against murder and trials for committing it would seem to be superfluous.

The medical testimony so lavishly and recklessly given in excuse of the act, is unworthy of serious discussion. It was evidently designed merely as a diversion, and may have answered that purpose, but certainly no other. That COLE was insane, or so afflicted with "melancholia" as to be irresponsible for his acts, or so betrayed into "dementia" as to be unconscious of their character, neither has he nor anybody else pretended. Only the eminent physicians who testified on the trial have suggested that he *might* have been, though they don't pretend ever to have known, or read or heard of such a case.

The result scarcely vindicates the theory of the infallible justice of trial by jury.

The Senate Contingencies.

The investigation suggested by the discovery of a defalcation in the Secretary's office will be of little service if the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses content itself with exonerating Mr. FORNEY. As between the Senate and its Secretary, in relation to the question of default, inquiry was not necessary. It was admitted that the Secretary had covered the large deficiency occasioned by his clerk, and was therefore free from the imputation of being a defaulter. The fact that he has found it necessary to pay a considerable sum of money for which the errors or misconduct of a subordinate rendered him liable, remains as the basis of a scrutiny which the Senate Committee seems to have altogether ignored.

Only under very loose management could the deficiency in question have occurred. That occurrence was not needed, however, to prove the laxity and extravagance which characterize the contingent expenditures of the Senate. The recent debate threw sufficient light upon the subject to show the necessity of thorough examination. The impression conveyed is one that implies not only the absence of legal authority for many of the expenditures, but also the absence of an efficient audit, whether in regard to authority or payment. Senators themselves set the example, and the officers of the Senate improve upon it at pleasure. Employes are engaged and retained regardless of limits fixed by appropriations, and the same evil runs in different forms through the whole system. The result is that the Senate contingencies are among the most discreditable features of Congressional expenditure. They are often incurred without warrant and multiplied without limit, no adequate check being imposed at any stage of the business.

This system it is which calls for investigation far more loudly than a single question of account between the Secretary and his clerk. The latter is not a matter to be overlooked, but its significance, in connection with inquiry, lies in its bearing upon other bad points in the system itself. Mr. FORNEY stands acquitted. The facilities for creating the deficiency which Mr. FORNEY has made good continue in full force; and to these the Committee should address itself if it would make its investigation really useful.

The New-York Democracy on the Bond Question.

The breach that is occurring in the Democracy of this State, in regard both to the bond question and the nomination for the Presidency, has a further illustration in the report of the Assembly Committee on Federal Relations. This document was adopted by the Assembly on the eve of its adjournment, every Democrat, the *Argus* tells us, voting in the affirmative. And the position it assumes commits the party, as represented in the Legislature, beyond dispute, to the general principle which Mr. PENDLETON advocates in common with Gen. BUTLER and Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS.

The report asserts broadly that the principal of the bonds is payable in the currency of the country. The contrary doctrine—that they are redeemable only in gold—it denounces as an usurpation more dangerous than the exemption of bonds from taxation; as an assumption at variance with the tenor of the enactment, and as "rendered more insolent by the course of Congress in keeping the currency in a deteriorated state." That there may be no room for misinterpretation as to the view of the Committee or the purpose of the party in whose name it speaks, we quote a subsequent paragraph:

> "It is not the policy of the Democratic Party to trifle with the public credit. Its history is that of a hard-money party—a party which has paid off both State and national debts. Its representatives have voted to pay off our State debt in the specie in which it was contracted. It is pledged to meet the obligations of the Government with perfect faith and literal fidelity. It will seek by economies to reduce the burdens of Government; and curtail those extravagances which, even more than the debt, weigh upon the resources of the nation. *It will not debauch the currency in order to defraud the public creditor, and all other creditors; but it will extinguish public obligations, when it comes into power, in such currency as Congress shall give to the people, to meet ordinary obligations between them.*"

Between the Committee and Mr. PENDLETON one point of difference is here apparent. The Ohio leader, while disclaiming inflation, is not unfavorable to additional issues of currency, subject to restrictions which he has defined. The Assembly Committee, on the contrary, condemns new issues on the ground that they would add to the depreciation of the currency, and so make bad worse. On the more vital point of redeeming the bonds, the two are in perfect agreement. The Committee pledges the Democratic party "when it comes into power," to extinguish the public obligations "in such currency as Congress shall give to the people, to meet ordinary obligations between them." The New-York Democracy therefore takes its place by the side of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and California; and in these States the first choice of the party is PENDLETON.

These expressions of opinion and purpose on the part of the Democracy in this State mark more plainly than anything that has transpired the growth of a family feud, which promises to end in the setting aside of Mr. BELMONT and the overthrow of the influence of which he is the acknowledged exponent. The *World*, which has battled with admirable courage and consistency against the PENDLETON heresy, insists that New-York shall lead in the arrangements for the Presidential nomination, and sustains the Chairman of the National Committee in opposition to those who are revolting against his management. The publication of the Assembly report, however, shows that the anti Belmont element preponderates even in this State, whose Democracy is evidently prepared to adopt as one plank in the platform the Western resolves touching the bonds and their holders. Gov. SEYMOUR, according to his last Albany speech, may choose either side without compromising himself very seriously.

"Impeachment or Infamy."

The *Tribune* thus demonstrates the absolute necessity which will compel every Republican Senator to vote to convict the President:

> "The Republican Party has taken the responsibility of Impeachment, and the Republican Senators *have committed themselves* to every point involved in the discussion. To presume that any Republican will deliberately vote to acquit Mr. JOHNSON is to assume that *his course hitherto has been a fraud. The cant we hear about the 'responsibility of an oath' is absurd.* Every Senator has acted, we trust, upon the responsibility of his oath, and to assume that there is any additional obligation in Impeachment is to reflect upon the sincerity of all previous action. There is no Republican who has not for years carefully followed and appreciated the President's course. He knows in what respects Mr. JOHNSON *has erred*, and how far his *errors* have injured the country. He has determined just how far the President has sinned. He has united in reproving his manifold sins. To vote in favor of Impeachment is merely to repeat votes that have been given a hundred times. *If it were wise to assail Mr. Johnson for his policy, it is just to punish him.* His Impeachment is the logical consequence of Republicanism, and no Republican can vote against it without making himself *infamous. The only alternative is Impeachment or infamy.* If JOHNSON is acquitted, then the whole course of these men is a lie, and *their deception is infamous.* They led the party to this issue. They educated it to the work. They echoed every denunciation, and emphasized every criticism of the President's policy. If they have been honest in this, then Impeachment is as sure as the sun."

We do not know, and have no great reason to believe, that a single Republican Senator will vote to acquit the President. But no matter how they vote, we hope they will vote on some better estimate of what impeachment means, than this kind of talk indicates.

Because Republican Senators have condemned Mr. JOHNSON's political action, and denounced his official conduct, the *Tribune* holds they must convict him of the specific "crimes and misdemeanors" charged against him. Because they have condemned his course on reconstruction, they must declare him guilty of usurpation and crime in Mr. STANTON's removal. Because they have denounced his speeches while "swinging around the circle," they must vote that he conspired with Gen. THOMAS to overthrow the Government. If they don't, their whole course has been a "fraud." After opposing his policy, every Senator must vote to convict him of crime, or else be branded "infamous."

What is this but to pronounce impeachment, solely and exclusively a political trial,—intended, not to punish JOHNSON for "crimes and misdemeanors" in office, but simply to depose him for political and party misconduct? Each Senator is to say, on his oath, whether Mr. JOHNSON has or has not been guilty of the specific crime charged upon him, in each of the impeaching articles. What has that fact to do with his political action,—his general conduct or his policy of reconstruction? The *Tribune* says "the *cant* we hear about the responsibility of the oath," which Senators have taken, "is absurd." If so, then the *Tribune's* theory that each Senator is compelled to vote on impeachment, in accordance with his party opinions, may find some show of support; but not otherwise.

The ground taken by the *Tribune* in this matter, while it can hardly affect the votes of Senators, is quite certain to throw great doubt and discredit on their motives. If it is supposed to have influenced their action, that action must be regarded as purely political. It will be so represented and the *Tribune* will be quoted in support of the charge. When it tells Senators that the oath they took as judges was "cant,"—that it is "absurd" to attribute to it any judicial meaning,—that having opposed JOHNSON politically they must convict him judicially, or be "infamous," and that the fact of their political hostility to him as Senators must determine their vote on the specific crimes for which they are trying him as a Court of Impeachment, it justifies the worst that the Democrats can say of the whole process now drawing to a close.

The Advance on the Pacific Railroad.

The telegrams we get from time to time about the progress of the Pacific Railroad, indicating the successive points it has reached in its advance upon the Rocky Mountains and over the mountains, give a more striking proof of the indomitable energy and the sagacious application of capital than anything in our history. The builders of the great work are even surpassing their own promises and expectations, and they now anticipate the completion of the undertaking at an earlier date than seemed possible a year ago. The arrival of Spring has given renewed vigor to the operation, and the result of last Winter's preparations will appear in every day's advance during the present Summer. Ten thousand men are working on the line—one half of the number upon this end, and the other half on the Western or California division. The work is completed five hundred and seventy miles west of Omaha, thus giving rail communication from Chicago west one thousand and sixty miles.

In addition to the main and direct line, we have information from the West that a contract has been made with Mr. DURANT to build the road from Cheyenne to Denver within the next twelve months. The distance is 107 miles; and the line is of a generally uniform grade, with no great engineering difficulties. This is an exceedingly important connection. It joins the Union Pacific Railroad with the most active business centre within the range of the Rocky Mountains, and gives it direct communication with a region which is not only important as a mining field, but which has already shown its immense capacity as a food-producing and cattle-raising section. The people of Colorado naturally feel exhilarated over the prospect that the work will be pushed through with all the energy which has characterized the progress of operations on the main line. The branch will doubtless be as advantageous to the Union Pacific Railroad as to the people of Colorado.

MINOR TOPICS.

The City Tax Levy was finally passed in the shape agreed upon by a conference committee of the two branches of the Legislature. Some of its most objectionable features were changed, but it still contains a good many provisions which ought not to have been there. But the talk of the Governor's vetoing it is nonsense. It is not one of the cases which the veto power was intended to meet. Nor can we afford to have the whole machinery of Government stopped because the representatives whom the people select to make their laws, abuse their trust. There are five millions of taxes for the State which can only be collected under this bill:—and the Police Department, Fire Department, City Charities and other indispensable branches of our government depend upon the power which it confers for their continued efficiency. Bad as the bill is, it is an absolute necessity that it should become a law. Possibly the people may learn to send men to Albany who will make better laws hereafter. But we cannot get along without laws of some kind, and we must take such as they choose to give us.

We are glad the Chamber of Commerce is urging action to secure a new City Post Office. Two or three years have elapsed since the appointment of the Commission on this subject. A site has been selected, bought and paid for; a plan of the building has been adopted, and now all that is needed is an appropriation for the building. Gen. WETMORE disapproves the site and thinks there is a flaw in the title; but as the United States Government does not share his scruples they will probably be waived. He is also fearful that foot-passengers will be run over by the railroads. They are doubtless always more or less exposed to that peril; but it will neither be increased nor diminished by the erection of a decent City Post Office.

The Legislature has adjourned without making provision for submitting the new Constitution to the people. The whole work of the Convention thus goes for nothing. Its enormous expense is incurred without the slightest result. The Constitution, in several very important particulars, is a decided improvement upon the present one, and yet the people are to have no chance to say whether they will adopt it or not. This is a very great neglect or disregard of duty on the part of the State Senate. The Assembly had passed a bill for the purpose, but the Senate failed to concur.

The Senate managed on Wednesday to clear its galleries, but not until the crowd which had possession of it had finished its demonstrations of applause and was quite ready to disperse. It did not need this incident to show that if at any time a mob should choose to take possession of the galleries and overawe either House of Congress, it could easily do so. The officers could never clear the galleries unless the crowd consented to go. The habit of applauding or hissing the proceedings in Congress has grown quite common within the last few years,—the spectators evidently thinking it their right thus to take part in its action. The order is always issued in due form by the presiding officers to desist,—and it is obeyed when the offenders have got through.

The prayers before Congress of Rev. Mr. BOYNTON are far more sensible now than they used to be in former times. They are neither political harangues, nor arguments for party schemes, but appeals to Heaven such as are becoming to a good Christian. Yesterday's prayer, of which the telegraph gives some of the points, is deserving of special commendation.

Mr. DONNELLY was stopped in a speech yesterday, in the House, by a hail-storm, which rendered his voice inaudible. It would have been fortunate for his credit if that hail-storm had come up last Saturday.

A letter from this City—apparently by a well-informed writer, to the Louisville *Courier*—says that the agent of the Virginia College, over which Gen. LEE presides, has been kindly received by a great many prominent Republicans, and their response was generous, liberal and without conditions. The writer adds: "Dr. TYNG, Sr., was the only man to whom Mr. WALTON applied that demanded any concession. He said: 'That if the College would admit negroes he would lend his influence in its behalf.' To this Mr. WALTON replied: 'That until Columbia College of New-York City and other first-class Northern institutions admitted negroes, it was not reasonable to expect a Southern College to adopt that policy.'"

Some of the Southern papers are urging Mr. JOHNSON to hasten, before his removal, to issue a proclamation of general amnesty for all persons held for political offences—to pardon Ex-President DAVIS, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and such political prisoners as are now confined in the Dry Tortugas, and so forth. Mr. JOHNSON had better not take long to think over this proposition.

We are horrified to hear of the discovery of a whisky spring, near Nodaway, in Missouri. The liquid flows from between two rocks, and looks like highly colored brandy, but it tastes and smells like pure whisky, and has the same intoxicating effect. The local paper in which we find an account of the dreadful discovery says that "Several lawyers, physicians and newspaper men were preparing to go out yesterday morning to test the discovery, but the aspect of rain deterred them,"—that is to say, they did not wish to mix water with their whisky. The supply from the spring or well is said to be unlimited, and it is believed that other springs will be discovered in the vicinity till they are as abundant as oil wells in Pennsylvania. We almost fear to make these announcements in a New-York journal. We fear that our City will be depopulated, and that there will be such a rush to Nodaway that it will become the metropolis of the country, while we lose that commercial supremacy which has long been our boast. We urge Congress to investigate the matter—not too deeply, however,—and place a tax of at least ten dollars a gallon on the products of all whisky springs.

Yesterday's Havana telegram that there was another Mexican Revolution and that President JUAREZ was flying to the Texas frontier with seven millions of dollars in his possession, is rendered very dubious by the last mentioned circumstance. It is many a day since the Mexican Treasury contained seven millions of dollars. Ever since JUAREZ was reinstated at the capital, his government has been pinched for very small sums of money, and the recent report of Señor ROMERO shows that there was a daily struggle to prevent collapse through bankruptcy. It is perfectly true that plots have lately been hatching against JUAREZ, and if revolution should overtake him as suddenly as it has overtaken some of his predecessors, it would be no special cause of wonder. Only a few weeks ago a daring attempt was made to assassinate him, and the investigation showed that the conspiracy extended to his own household, and was participated in by some of his most trusted supporters. Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, we have good reason for withholding our belief in the telegram of revolution until we obtain further advices.

The detailed statement furnished by the Clerk of the House, of the manner in which the contingent fund was expended last year, is a very curious document, covering 231 printed pages. These are specimens of the items scattered thickly around:

G. W. Cochran & Co., 6 bottles snuff	$12 00
Ira Goodenow, 500 street-car tickets	25 00
Hudson Taylor, 50 reams gilt note	230 00
E. H. Rollins, board and expenses during recess	174 00
G. W. Cochran, half dozen Martinique snuff	12 00
T. T. Fowler, 12,574 pounds ice for January, 1867	94 31
T. T. Fowler, 18,336 pounds ice for February, 1867	137 52
N. G. Ordway, 18 white silk sashes	254 00
N. G. Ordway, 20½ dozen kid gloves	615 00
N. G. Ordway, 5 dozen kid gloves	147 00

The list of pocket knives, combs, porte-monnaies, &c., &c., is long enough to make us laugh, if it cost us nothing. This huge bill of particulars is not footed up, and no dates are given to the several items of expenditure, but as the Clerk reports he has still on hand an "unexpended balance" of $106,139 92, it may be supposed that Congress will not suffer the present year.

Nature and History curiously approved each other's records in the case of an old elm tree cut down in Boston the other day. The town record shows that the elm was planted by vote of the town of Boston in the year 1733—that is, 134 years ago; and the annual layers or rings of the tree, which were plainly visible after its trunk had been severed, were counted to the number of 134, thus exactly corresponding with the date at which it was planted. It appears that some of the incidents of history are trustworthy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

"Hail May!" said the wittiest of essayists once, and it did hail. If May did not exactly hail last night, it did the next best, or the next worst thing,—it poured a deluge. And yet an excellent and numerous audience attended Wallack's Theatre to witness an excellent performance of READE and TAYLOR's comedy of "Masks and Faces." So far from echoing the frequent complaint that it is painful to see a good play badly acted, we have frequently returned from the most imperfect performance of an interesting drama with a heightened sense of its author's qualities—for they have not been outdazzled by his interpreters. But if there be such pleasure to be got out of even bad acting, it is difficult to overrate the gratification to be derived from adequate presentation on the stage of worthy pieces. The general performance last evening was such a presentation. Mr. CHARLES FISHER's *Triplet* in this piece was one of those stage studies which remind us of those "songs without words" which a great composer once wrote. The surpassing touches of a gentle nature which suffered all things and was kind, that is given by Mr. FISHER in this famous part of brief lines, is nothing less than a poetry in looks. The performance is too familiar to play-goers to need to be further recalled to them. Miss ROSE EYTINGE was the *Peg Woffington* of the evening, and was from the first uttered word a success. Most readers of theatrical history have their own types of this celebrated heroine, but few can conceive an ideal different from that presented last night by this exquisite artist. The transitions from the face of the aching heart to the mask of the mocker are most frequent throughout the character, but those moods were never better fitted with in this instance. Affection almost fierce in its impetuosity, drinking in the violent delight of a sudden found friend with a thirsty eagerness that overbears everything marked the interview with *Vane;* and jealous rage, with blood at lava heat, is the emotion she pictures during the dumb surprise into which she unconsciously falls when the man is tricked into acknowledging his wife before her. The tenderness and endurance which she exhibits in the interview with the starving poet's family is as intense as all the rest. That an impersonation so full of grace and passionate naturalness should be seen for two nights only, and that at a time when the attempt to produce such exquisite conceptions is rare, and even moderate success in that attempt rarer still, may reasonably be lamented by all who, seeing in the theatre a power for producing refined artistic impressions in the most popular form, grieve that we have so small account as a source of such impressions. Miss EYTINGE's physique and temperament, as indicated by her [illegible] nine graces [illegible] a delicate subtlety and a reality of emotion, for a parallel to which we may search our theatres now in vain. We mean this praise to be emphatic, because we feel, [illegible] and long [illegible] trusting [illegible] Mrs. JENNINGS' performance of the tender little part of *Mabel Vane* was [illegible] indeed, the best thing [illegible] this lady has done during the present season. Her dresses were in excellent taste, and [illegible] Miss EYTINGE [illegible] have the perpetual merit of being always in harmony with the [illegible] duces to [illegible] curs, as [illegible] dresses are invariably elegant. Mr. POLK seemed last evening to be [illegible] Mr. RINGGOLD's [illegible] the wrong [illegible] second act, where he expresses to his young wife his impatience [illegible] was heedless [illegible] *Quin*, Mr. YOUNG's *Snarl*, and Mr. HOLLAND's *Soaper*, were [illegible] while the part of *Betsy*, a trifle of a single line and a single gesture, was [illegible] care. "Masks and Faces" will be repeated Saturday.

French Theatre.

Mme. RISTORI is to appear as *Sister Teresa* for the last time this evening, and her farewell *matinée* in the part will take place to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Mme. RISTORI will then retire [illegible] for some weeks—and when she returns to New-York it will be to bid farewell to the American public.

European Circus.

The four last performances of this interesting exhibition of grace and dexterity in the equestrian business were given [illegible] the mammoth [illegible] Thirty-fourth-street. The afternoon performances of this clever company are quite equal to [illegible]. On Monday next the troupe go into New-Jersey

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALLEMANNIA AND CHINA.

The steamships *Allemannia* and *China*, with European advices to April 26 (one day later than were previously at hand) arrived at this port yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Financial Condition of the Government—Cost of the Abyssinian Campaign—The Irish Church and Mr. Gladstone's Plan—The Prince of Wales in Ireland—A Spiritualist on Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25, 1868.

There never yet was a Chancellor of the Exchequer who could make an effective speech when he had a deficit to announce. It is no discredit, therefore, to Mr. WARD HUNT, the new Chancellor, that his statement of our national finances fell very flat on the ears of his audience. The House of Commons, as contrasted with its appearance on an ordinary Budget night, was nearly empty. Mr. HUNT made no attempt to excite his hearers by oratorical efforts. He went through his statistics with the air of a man who knows that he has a disagreeable job before him, and who feels that the sooner he is through with it the better. £5,000,000 had to be provided for the Abyssinian expedition, and Mr. HUNT's short and easy answer to the question how to raise the money is, "twopence in the pound on the income tax." He issues £1,000,000 of Exchequer bills to provide money to go on with until the income tax collections are completed. That is the whole financial scheme. It has simplicity to recommend it, and the Tories have played a shrewd game in refusing to tax sugar and tea in order to provide the extra funds. They have thereby escaped a certain degree of unpopularity. The poorer classes are not to pay one sixpence toward the expenses of the Abyssinian war.

This arrangement is, of course, very satisfactory to the poorer classes, but it involves the repudiation of that principle on which sound financial legislation is usually based—namely, that the burden of taxation should be distributed among the whole body of the people in due proportion to their means. One class has no more right to escape scot free than another class. That was the old theory, and it seems to have been now formally renounced. Overawed, probably, by an approaching popular vote, on a scale never before known in this country, the Ministry decided on taxing the middle and richer classes exclusively for the expenses of a war the burden of which all ought to share. This precedent will not be forgotten. When the class which is now officially declared to be entitled to exemption from taxation come into power (as they will do next year) they will find out a way of improving on Mr. DISRAELI's policy. One of the papers this morning remarks that "there is much reason to fear that the income tax will never again be reduced to fourpence in the pound." The working classes, speaking broadly, do not pay that tax, and it is therefore a matter of indifference to them how largely it is increased. People with variable incomes, who are obliged to live in decent houses and keep up an outward respectability, are the chief sufferers by a tax which takes from them sixpence out of every pound they earn. Each of the two great political parties, however, is more intent upon winning the favor of the constituencies than upon making a stand for fair play, and the income tax payers may as well make up their minds at once to accustom themselves to a constantly increasing scale.

Of course £5,000,000 will not cover the cost of the Abyssinian campaign. No one would be surprised if, in the end, every captive to be rescued cost us a million sterling. Seeing that most of them went to Abyssinia to serve their own private ends, and had no business to go into a savage country unless they were prepared to take all risks, it will be allowed that they are a dear bargain to the country. The Disraeli Ministry could do nothing less than send the army. There was a strong party in this country crying out that England was disgraced, and that necessarily stirred the British heart. All wars, it has been said, are popular until the bills begin to come in. Then we look at the matter in a different light. I do not believe that anyone likes the thought of paying these millions for the recovery of persons who, in common phrase, insisted upon thrusting their noses where they were not wanted. The cases of the Consul and the envoys are different—we must pay our twopences in the pound for them and look pleasant. How much more shall we have to pay? Mr. HUNT's calculations are based upon the supposition that the English army will be able to leave Abyssinia, with their task accomplished, next month. If he really believes that he is the one man in London who is so sanguine. An old Indian officer reckons that we shall be lucky if the troops get back to Bombay by next January. Long before that time threepence or fourpence more in the pound will be rendered necessary. We may then get up to the symmetrical shilling. That means £50 off a £1,000 on one item of taxation alone. However, we have not got to that yet. At present we are only half way there, and it may be that Mr. GLADSTONE will have to put on the next addition.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Just at this moment Mr. GLADSTONE has his hands full with the resolutions for abolishing the Irish Church. An enormous pressure has been brought to bear upon him, by his own followers, to induce him to defer the treatment of the subject, but he is not to be moved. The *Times* yesterday again recommended delay; I have not looked to see what it recommends this morning. It is generally admitted that the pressing work to be done during the session forbids the possibility of the full accomplishment of Mr. GLADSTONE's plan. He will, however, urge on the preliminary details. Before this letter reaches you the resolutions will have been brought forward in detail, and a special vote had upon each. The public meetings held in various parts of the country give an indication of the sentiments of the people. There are a good many little fights at these meetings, but the Gladstonian party is usually in the ascendency. Nevertheless, Mr. GLADSTONE is not perfectly contented. He has been accused of some extravagant follies, and the slander rankles in his bosom. He therefore thinks it necessary to sit down and write a letter to the newspapers, denying generally every accusation which his detractors have brought, or are likely to bring, against him. It used to be thought that misrepresentation by friends and foes was a necessary evil of public life, and that it was the duty of a public man to put up with it as quietly as he could. Now, all our statesmen (and others) rush wildly, one after the other, into print. One day Mr. DISRAELI appears on the scene of action, and on the next Mr. GLADSTONE comes forward with his very "extra-Parliamentary utterance." The public, it is pretty certain, thoroughly dislike all this, and would rather see their Ministers and servants go about their business with less scolding and quarreling among each other.

THE ROYAL TOUR IN IRELAND.

One nuisance of the papers will happily abate from to-day, namely, the fulsome accounts of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Ireland. All the correspondents seem to have lost their heads in the attempt to make their letters pleasant to "their Royal Highnesses." The quantity of flattery and fawning compliment which has been heaped upon the Prince and Princess by the *Times*, is alone sufficient to have disgusted any right feeling man or woman. No images have been too "Irish" or too absurd to apply to the Princess. It is hard work, no doubt, to write descriptions where there is nothing to describe. But Dr. RUSSELL has had a good many years' practice, and ought to have done better than put forward the following passage as a description of a supper party at which the Prince and Princess happened to be present:

> "All the while the galleries overhead were enthusiastically welcoming the Prince and Princess, and on every side, as the gracious ALEXANDRA passed, there were the ever-varying expressions of admiration. It was long past midnight when the festivities fairly began, and it was nearly 2 o'clock this morning when the Royal and Viceregal party went to supper, in procession as before, and feasted in the eyes of the people. It is Belshazzar's feast over again, but the writing on the wall says, 'Your kingdom has returned.' As to those who were delighted to be honored by the hand of the Prince and Princess in the dance, as to the stewards who were presented to the Royal visitors, and as to the great ones who were present, are they not duly chronicled in the Dublin papers, as well as many other matters of interest for which we cannot find space?"

This is a very tame example. The papers have emulated each other in the endeavor to please the "royal pair." The *Times*, however, which proposed that the Prince should be allowed £10,000 a year extra for going to Ireland, has certainly eclipsed all competitors, and the doors of Marlborough House are not likely to be closed against a benefactor.

SIR HENRY DE HOGHTON.

The "Sir Henry de *Houghton*," of whom I read a paragraph the other day in the New-York TIMES, is unknown to us on this side the water. There is a Sir Henry de *Hoghton*, who is probably the man meant. He ranks second in the baronetage of England, and is said to be popular in his own part of the country. Whether or not he was a holder of Confederate bonds to the extent described—£200,000 worth—I never heard. If so, he has paid pretty dearly for his opinions, and as no one is likely to sympathize with him, unless it be Mr. LAIRD and "S.," of Liverpool, the misguided man may as well be left in peace. By-the-bye, what has become of "S.?" Once his smallest thoughts were conveyed to the world through the striking medium of leader type in the *Times*. Now it is "Historicus" who is invited to amuse the public. Where are all "S.'s" predictions? Might he not address his jovial successor in the words of the old epitaph: "As I am now, so you must be."

A SPIRITUALIST ON TRIAL.

One humbug at any rate has come to his deserts this week. Mr. HOME, the "Spiritualist," is on his trial. An old woman named LYON made over to him £30,000 as a free gift, being moved thereto by manifestations which she had received from the other world. Her dead husband appeared, through the medium of the table, and informed her that he was happy, happy, happy, and that he loved, loved, loved, her—the style of conversation among the spirits apparently consisting mainly in repetitions. Whether Mrs. LYON's husband loved her so very much because she was a good safe distance from him or not is left unexplained. Two people who never agree when together are sometimes desperately fond of each other when they are separated. At any rate, when the dead husband made known his continued love, the "table," as the lady testifies, "kicked up its legs ecstatically," and Mrs. LYON could not refuse to accept that as conclusive evidence of her departed one being happy, happy, happy. She invited Mr. HOME to call her mother, but afterward appears to have meditated establishing another kind of relationship with him. She was only 75, and might reasonably marry again. She thought the matter over, and came to the conclusion that a live Home was better than a dead Lyon. So she gave him the £30,000. Now she wants it back again, and small blame to her. She declares that she was juggled out of her money. Mr. HOME is hooted by a large crowd every evening on his way home from the Court, and he says that two men tried to stab him on Thursday. *Credat Judeus!* It was probably a double vision of old LYON that he saw, come to vindicate his wife's cause. Might not Mr. HOME, living so much in the spirit world as he does, have claimed the right of putting half a dozen of his mysterious friends on the jury? If the spirits do not help him out of this scrape it is much to be feared that he will leave England with a very unfavorable opinion of the elderly ladies of the country.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

This case runs side by side in the papers every day with the reports of the Fenian trials. Public interest in the latter event has fallen off greatly. An attempt to revive the Fenian panic the other night, by a statement that a plot for blowing up Buckingham Palace had been discovered, completely failed. Whether such a design was really entertained is not yet known, but the police say it was. The assassination of Mr. D'ARCY MCGEE has caused a greater sensation than any recent movements of Fenians here. High eulogiums have been pronounced on the character of Mr. MCGEE, and what the Irish character has gained by his foul and cowardly murder no one but an Irishman of a very degraded kind can understand. When I last saw Mr. MCGEE it was during the Fenian "invasion" of 1866, and although always bantering any Fenians with whom he came in contact, he was decidedly not an unpopular man. He was accustomed to make merry at all hours of the day, and yet had strange capacities of business hidden away somewhere within him. Lord MONCK will have reason to regret his loss.

A PRINCE OF WALES CLUB.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, is getting up a new club in London. The story goes that the number of members is restricted to 350, who are all to put down £100 each to start with, beside an entrance fee of 30 guineas, and an annual subscription of 25. The great feature of the Club is to be an American bowling-alley. Only young men are to be admitted. The building is to be just opposite the Guards' Club, in Pall Mall—quite handy to the Prince's town residence. Poor young man! He must want amusement badly, and it is to be hoped that his new scheme will fully answer his expectations.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Reception of M. Jules Favre—Interesting Speech of the New Member—Reply of M. Remusat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 24, 1868.

The reception of JULES FAVRE at the Academy yesterday, and the magnificent discourse which he pronounced on the occasion absorbed the attention of the public to the exclusion of almost every other topic of interest. For weeks past, the Director, M. REMUSAT, had been beset with eager applications for tickets, and those who had been fortunate enough to obtain them, Duchesses as well as journalists, waited for hours in the pelting rain to secure their turn of admission. M. FAVRE, who succeeds to the *fauteuil* of M. COUSIN, had for sponsors on this occasion M. BERRYER and M. THIERS, and on his entrance, escorted by his illustrious colleagues, was greeted with enthusiastic salvos of applause. He spoke long and well. He interested his audience from the very outset, for he dwelt upon the days when he, an obscure student, was an enthusiastic listener of the lectures of M. COUSIN, whose eulogy he now recited. But the real strength of his address lay in the allusions to contemporary politics, the most vehemently indorsed of which was one borrowed from his predecessor's works, and referred to the unjustifiableness of tyranny, even if its existence were sanctioned by the popular will. He took the opportunity of declaring himself a thorough partisan of woman's rights, and referred particularly to the restoration of women. He repudiated for his own part all materialistic doctrines, but at the same time vindicated liberty as necessary to give reason fair play. But it would be quite impossible, in a letter of moderate length, to give a summary of M. FAVRE's speech. I must be content with furnishing a translation of his peroration, which deals more extensively with philosophic ideas than the words preceding it. M. FAVRE said:

In my eyes, philosophy is not a moral or political expedient. It is a science. It is the knowledge of what is. Whatever may be its name and its banner, it departs *par force* from human reason, and moves within its limits. If reason was infinite, philosophy would explain all; as it is finite, philosophy halts on the borders of the abyss where reason loses itself. But in arresting itself it renders an account of the obstacle. If it vaults over it on the wings of faith, it is still by the assistance of reason alone, M. COUSIN says very justly: "To believe is to know and comprehend in some degree. Take away the possibility of knowing and the root of faith is carried away." Philosophical science is submitted to laws which proceed from its own nature, and from which it cannot enfranchise itself without ceasing to be. The first is to admit only what reason admits; the second is to affirm resolutely the sure judgment of that reason, and not to suffer any alteration in them. Unfortunately, since the existence of the world, the accomplishment of this double precept, in appearance so natural and so simple, has been constantly impossible. By one of those mysteries before which our feeble intelligence is confounded, men have up to the present time, considered as public enemies those who have undertaken to put it in practice. Dominated by ignorance and fear, they have poured out floods of generous blood in order to stifle the flambeau of reason. It has resisted scaffolds, and butchers, and the noble martyrs who have sacrificed themselves for it find to-day apologists and avengers. It is in the seventeenth century that its imprescriptible rights have been scientifically proclaimed by the illustrious thinker of which our country is justly proud. They have been so politically by the glorious representatives of the Revolution of 1789, who have only framed their conclusions after having borrowed their premises from the fine geniuses of whom DESCARTES has been the sublime origina. Since that solemn hour, the philosophical movement has obtained possession of French society. It has passed from ideas into facts. But it has provoked violent resistance, especially on the part of feudal Europe. These resistances have brought about reactions and misfortunes which one has cruelly abused against it. Then has commenced an antagonism which endures still between the spirit of the past, which wishes to reconquer the ground which it has lost, and the new spirit which disputes it in order to press onward. The incidents of this struggle have filled the sixty-seven years that the nineteenth century have already given to time. No one can know if it will finish its career in giving the decisive victory to one rival or to the other; but what one can affirm without being rash is, that in spite of repeated bad fortune, the new spirit has grown in considerable proportion, and that its success is henceforth infallible. In the rude combats which have taken place, three powerful auxiliaries have come to its aid: First, natural science, whose flight has been in a certain measure favored, and whose conquests have changed the face of the world; then the historical sciences, sometimes encouraged, more often tolerated, when they have not been trammeled with restrictions, but which have not less thrown on the social problems an unexpected light. In short, by a strange return of human destiny, several of the nations who had drawn the sword against our revolution, and thought they had crushed it, have become its champions, vanquished themselves by the principles which they wished to anihilate. In the midst of this competition of different forces tending to the same end philosophical science could not abstain, and its representatives have proved by their obstinate labors, by their courageous and disinterested devotion, that they comprehend the grandeur of its mission. But it is against their generous efforts that are associated together implacable adversaries, so much the more dangerous that they wielded sometimes the public power of the State, governed the manners, and made the laws. Certain ideas have been denounced and punished as crimes. One has persuaded French society that if discussion is excellent it is on condition of enclosing itself within the programme which authority imposes on it, to the infallibility of which it belongs to determine reserved cases. One has thought by this severe tutelage to maintain forever the philosophical spirit within the salutary bonds of an orthodox knowledge. Now, it is precisely the contrary which has happened, and the nature of things commanded that it should be so. TACITUS explains in admirable terms how the silence of despotism give birth to the calumnious reports, which find their excuse as their attraction in the danger to which they are exposed. When the breath of free examination has raised itself to forbid men to fill their sails with it is to urge them to navigate at hazard and to break themselves against sunken rocks. Thus, with this fine system, which pretends to foresee everything, to order everything, which constrains philosophy to lower its eyes before what is interdicted to examine, we have seen materialism reappear with *eclat*, seduce a portion of our youthful generation and drag them toward atheism, which is its fatal consecration. Those alone may be astonished who have faith in the virtue of moral compression. Those alone may be frightened who doubt God. For those who believe firmly in Him this result is a teaching, not a subject of trouble. Those terrible errors are only to tell the truth, protest against the imprudent pretention to enchain discussion. They have no other remedy than free discussion; with it they have nothing to fear. What alarm can I conceive in face of the negation of the soul and of God if it is permitted to speak so haughtily? "I am my own light." When I interrogate myself, I feel in myself the faculty to know myself, and outside myself the exterior world, which is not myself, and beyond that, the infinite from which everything emanates, and of which my conscience furnishes me the unacknowledged notion. It is true that this notion does not come from my senses, but more than all those which constitute my moral life, that is to say, the better portion of my being, and as I do not doubt of that, I cannot doubt of that which conducts me to God; and when I concede that my senses are strangers to it, that it is all interior, I am wrong. I forget that those senses bring me the startling demonstration always reproduced, always new, and never refuted. What! we are at each hour the witnesses of the admirable ordonnance of the universe, science shows us prodigies in the structure of the most humble earthworm, as also elevating our intelligence toward regions unknown before its discoveries, it whirls us along the fields of space where governed by regular laws gravitate in attracting one another, and balancing themselves one against the other millions of sparkling worlds of light, and because that we only comprehend of it the essence, we would contest the existence of a superior will without, which all these wonders would be incomprehensible!

They exist nevertheless. Our senses show them to us, our reason confirms their testimony, and by them we must allow ourselves to be drawn by the force of evidence toward God, which they proclaim, or deny resolutely this evidence, and with it our reason; that is to say, degrade ourselves with our own hands. But this God, of whom my immortal soul preserves the indelible image—this God who reveals himself to my conscience by my reason, is a God of intelligence and truth. He has created me intelligent and free, and the first law which He has imposed upon me is respect for my intelligence and my liberty. I am faithful to Him in obeying the reason which he has given me for my guide. I should be unfaithful to Him by humiliating that reason before errors which it does not accept. My duty is, therefore, to judge and to choose. My duty is to repulse what my reason rejects. From this arises the principle of the absolute independence of thought, corresponding with the principle of the absolute independence of conscience already consecrated by civil law. Human reason has reached in this respect the same point as the French nation. Instructed by experience and misfortune, it solemnly breaks with its officious tutors. It has conquered the right of managing its own affairs itself. If philosophy had the faculty of bringing materialists and atheists upon a locality thus made so free, I have the deep conviction that it would not leave a resting-place for any of their propositions, and that in the midst of the applause of grateful humanity it would force them to reëstablish spiritualism and Deism upon their eternal basis. But it is precisely this faculty which is refused to it. It is allowed to fight provided it takes its arms from the official arsenals. Should it take those which belong to it, they are destroyed as revolutionary and impious. On the other hand, can we shut our eyes to the solemn condemnations pronounced against human liberties, and chiefly against the liberty of thought? And when an inflexible dogmatism thus annihilates philsophy, is it not a derision to ask from it conciliation and regard? I say it without evasion, the despisers of reason, whatever may be their rank, and the rectitude of their intentions, appear to me more dangerous than materialist theorists, and what alarms me in no less a degree is the indifference of men to their enterprise. If society were led away by them by an intuitive or deliberative adhesion, I should be less uneasy. But it has no other impulse than its own skepticism. It obeys without submitting, and allows passage for that which destroys it, for want of sufficient courage to embrace in a straightforward way that which would save it. Hence arise the contradictions unfortunately too certain between appearances and realities, those cowardly associations with faults which might be prevented, that trouble to so many honest consciences which ask with anxiety the remedy for such a painful position. Let us all descend to the depth of ourselves, and we shall find it without difficulty. Let us have the good sense to shake off the mortal apathy of that moral languor which renders us indifferent to error. Let us emerge at last from routine and apply ourselves resolutely to that which is in the domain of our reason. And after having bathed our opinions in that pure source, let us have the mature wisdom of defending them and making them prevail. Philosophic science may here be our guide. It does not desire to answer rigor by rigor, anathemas by anathemas, it only asks for the right to live—that is, to think freely and openly. Treating all religions with respect, it cannot, however, cede to their doctrines. Truth has nothing to fear from the control of reason. Moreover, who does not perceive the signs of an inevitable and salutary change? The genius of CHATEAUBRIAND foresaw it when he wrote in the preface to his *Etudes Historiques*: "The political age of Christianity finishes. Its philosophical age commences." In spite of all resistance, this beneficent revolution will be accomplished. Religion and philosophy spring from God. They will unite by ascending to Him by the same route—that of science and liberty. Let us hope, for the sake of our dear country, that this route will shortly be opened before her. In the modern world nations can only be powerful upon the condition of being free and believing. They can only be believing upon the condition of enlightening their faith by reason freed from all shackles. This conviction has been the inspiration of my life. I fancy that my fidelity in combating for it is not quite unconnected with the motives which have led to your kindness. Knowing well that personally I have no claim to it, I attribute the distinguished honor to the noble flag which I am proud to hold here with a firm hand, in the glorious folds of which the genius of France has long blended the two devices—Philosophic Liberty and Political Liberty.

M. REMUSAT, Director of the Academy, replied, in a speech of great eloquence, to the address of the new member, and paid a most eloquent compliment to his patriotism and other eminent qualities. I regret that time will not permit to give a sketch of his discourse.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Meeting in Support of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions—Strong Speech of Mr. John Bright.

On the evening of April 22, a large meeting "in support of Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions on the Irish Church" was held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, under the presidency of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P. About an hour before the speaking began, the spacious building, which will hold upward of 7,000 persons, was crowded on the floor and in both galleries, and the waiting audience spent the time in conversation or in reading newspapers and books. The admission was free, by ticket, and great care was taken to restrict admission to those who had obtained them. A large number of persons must have hoped to get in without tickets, for outside the gates there gradually collected an immense crowd, whose shouts and cheers were repeatedly heard within the building during the three-quarters of an hour occupied by the speech of the chairman. The disappointed throng outside—roughly estimated at 2,000—was almost as unanimous in favor of the object of the meeting as the audience inside, and its cheers were responses to those of the meeting. Among those who occupied seats on the pulpit-platform were Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, M. P., Mr. T. B. POTTER, M. P., Mr. FAWCETT, M. P., Mr. MASON JONES, and Mr. JAMES SPURGEON. Of course it had been expected that the minister of the Tabernacle, Mr. C. H. SPURGEON, would have been one of the speakers; but it appeared that he was obliged to absent himself owing to an attack of rheumatic gout.

The Chairman, who, on rising to address the meeting, was enthusiastically cheered, said: It is known to the majority of this audience that I have not been unaccustomed to be present at, and to take part in, the deliberations and great assemblies of my countrymen, but I may say that on no previous occasion has my eye rested upon so grand a gathering as that which I am now privileged to look upon. [Cheers.] The magnificent spectacle before me suggests and even compels the inquiry, "What can be the question that has so stirred the hearts of the people as that it should be possible to hold a great meeting on a public and political question in this locality and in this building?" I believe that the more we consider what is the nature of the question now pending in the House of Commons, and which is occupying the minds of vast multitudes of the people of the United Kingdom, the more we shall be drawn to the conclusion that it is one which is worthy of all the deliberation we can give to it, and that probably at no past time have the people of England had before them a question more worthy of their consideration, one more calling upon them for a patriotic and wise judgment; and it is a question which, if we take the part that becomes us, we shall I believe before long bring to a final and settled determination. [Loud cheers.] I have been now nearly twenty-five years a member of the Imperial Parliament, but I witness now for the first time what appears to me an honest and a thorough attempt to do that which ought to have been done long ago—to *offer a measure of justice on one great question to the people of Ireland, and to make an effort which I believe will be to a large extent successful to pacify that country, and to unite it really, not merely by a parchment union, but by a union of interest, and feeling, and heart, to England and Scotland.* [Applause.] I have said in the House of Commons that this proposition which we are now discussing is a very small one indeed if we regard only those who are immediately concerned, as connected with the Irish Church, but that it is one of the greatest magnitude if we regard it as affecting the sentiment of the people of Ireland, and the future union between the three portions of the United Kingdom. We propose to remove a political institution which has existed in Ireland for 300 years, but for which, during those 300 years, no fair argument has been offered, for which at this moment during the discussion which is going on throughout the three kingdoms I venture to say no sound and solid argument will now be offered. [A cry of "No Popery" from a person in the body of the building.] I think he would be an ingenious and bold man who would undertake to show that the Irish Church Establishment has been of any service—I speak now of religious service—to the members of that Church. There can be no denial of this—that the existence of that establishment has been for three centuries, and *is at this moment, a standing and gigantic insult to the majority of the people of Ireland.* [Loud cheers.] I suppose that, without any exception whatsoever, the Irish nation of the Roman Catholic Church must be admitted to be against the Protestant Establishment, and of those who are not of the Catholic Church, I believe a very large portion of the people of Ireland, against that Church Establishment. You know that in the House of Commons it is assumed that all who are not Catholics are what is called Protestant, and that all who are Protestant are in favor of the Church. The actual number of the adherents of the Church is returned by the census as somewhat under 700,000 persons, but if you make the deductions which ought to be made from any census return of the adherents of any Established Church you will bring that number down, in all probability, to about half a million of persons. Well, there are probably half a million of persons in Ireland belonging to the Presbyterian Church. I received a letter this morning, or yesterday, from a gentleman of the highest veracity and great intelligence in the town of Belfast, in which this passage occurs: "I have been surprised at the calmness with which, in the North of Ireland, the vote of the House of Commons was received. I am sure you will be glad to know that in the North the Presbyterians are, almost without exception, keeping aloof from the Protestant Defence Associations. It comes literally to this—that there are very few persons, even in Ireland, who are enthusiastic and furious in defence of the Protestant Establishment. That Establishment has been bad enough, but it has never been so bad, and I have never charged it with being so bad, that it has deadened the feelings of justice and of right so entirely among its own adherents as to make them all a unanimous body in determining to maintain it." [Applause.] Well, then, this Church party in Ireland is brought down after all to a mere handful of the population. If they were all brought together into one city they would not make a city greater than Liverpool or Glasgow, and when you bring the matter into this shape you will see what a very small matter it is as affecting them, although it may be one of the greatest importance as regards the sentiment of the Irish people and the general question of a true union between the three kingdoms. Now if anybody feels—and I met with a man to-day who I am sure honestly feels—that we are about to lay hands on a sacred and religious institution, [laughter,] let me tell him that *the Irish Church has always been a hundred times more political than religious.* [General cheering.] It was originally planted in Ireland for a political object, and for a political object it has been maintained until this hour. We are about to uproot everything in that institution which is political, though we shall not only not destroy, but we shall give a new vigor, and, I trust, a greater and enduring power to everything in it that is truly religious. [Cheers.] When we come to grapple with the question what strikes us all is that nothing can be said in favor of this institution for which the people of the United Kingdom have made such incalculable sacrifices. [Laughter and cheers.] We have sacrificed in money more than we can reckon up, for we have had to keep, for a much longer period than the lifetime of any person here, an army specially for the purpose of maintaining the subjugation and the peace of Ireland. During the whole of that period, and for a much longer period, this nation has suffered enfeeblement and constant damage. Such has been the price we have paid for the maintenance of this monstrous and unjust institution. [Loud applause.] But if the people of Ireland who are in favor of the Protestant Church of Ireland as a political institution have little to say for it, there is still less to be said for it on this side of the Channel. In the reports of certain very meagre meetings which have been held I have not seen anything like an argument in favor of that Church on its merits. There is a vague apprehension that some principles established on the other side of the Channel may find their way to this island, and growing up here, produce fruit in a voluntary church system. Well, if I were an adherent and a friend of the State Church in England, I should tell all my friends and fellow adherents not in any way to tie up my Church with the Church in Ireland. I have never known that it has been held that *health can be strengthened or continued by contact with disease, nor have I ever known that it was a wise thing for a solvent commercial firm to enter into a strict partnership with bankruptcy.* [Cheers and laughter.] To me, indeed, it appears, looking at the prospective difficulties even in the Church of England, that it is an injustice and a hardship to the Church to weight it with the defence of the kindred establishment in Ireland. [A Voice—"Don't Romanists and Dissenters combine?"] With regard to the observation of the gentleman in the body of the hall, I may remark that there possibly is some fear of what is called commonly "Romanism." No one will suspect me of any leaning in the direction of priestly power, but if there be any person who imagines that you can fight the Church of Rome by an Established Church, whether in Ireland or in England, such a man cherishes one of the greatest delusions which ever obtained entrance to the human mind. [Cheers.] If a man has special hostility to the Church of Rome he ought to have as special a hostility to a Protestant Establishment, for if there be one thing which history teaches more clearly than another, and is every day teaching not only in this but also in other kingdoms, and notably in the United States, it is that *the power of the priesthood is only to be contested, fought, resisted and overcome by general instruction and general and widespread freedom.* [Loud cheers.] A year and a half ago, when speaking to a large audience which invited me to a public banquet in the City of Dublin, I took the opportunity of saying that in my opinion the abolition of the political Protestant Church in Ireland would give one more chance to Protestantism in that country. [Hear.] But, after all, we are not going to do any harm to this half million of people. What is it that voluntaryism can do? Why, if we want a proof of what it can do and a monument of what it has done, let us look around us. [Loud cheers.] I would not undertake to say that the voluntary efforts of the whole of the Protestant Episcopal congregations in Ireland have done so much for Protestantism for a generation past, as has been done by that grand congregation which assembles from week to week in this building. [Renewed cheers.] I have some faith in religious zeal, and some faith in the voluntary principle, and if it were necessary to this audience—which it cannot be—to give proof of what that zeal and that voluntary principle could do, I might point to all parts of this kingdom—to the principality of Wales, to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and to what has been done by the free Churches in the English colonies now in connection with the English Crown, and still more to what has been done among those *greatest of English colonies which now form the Republic of the United States of America.* [Cheers.] When the Irish Episcopal Church is free, when its members have held their convention and organized themselves as a free Church, those who live will find that within the next twenty years the members of that Church will do things which neither they nor their fathers have dreamed of. Twenty years hence I believe there will not be found one man in a hundred in connection with the Episcopal Church in Ireland who would wish again to bring it under the bondage of the State. [Hear.] I know not how many thousands of persons may be assembled in this wonderful building, but I believe we are a fair representation of the opinions of the two or three million inhabitants of this metropolis, and that we are a fair representation, too, of the vast majority of our countrymen throughout the United Kingdom. And we have come to this conclusion at last—that we will settle a question which during all our time, and for a long period before, has been the great disgrace of English statesmanship, and not only of English statesmanship, but of our national character, for it would be impossible to discuss English home politics with enlightened men in any civilized and Christian country in the world where an Englishman would not be put on his defence if the Irish Church question were raised in the discussion. I said that the Establishment in Ireland had had the effect of enfeebling the nation. It has had to a certain extent exactly the same effect which would have been produced if we had had a perpetual civil war within the kingdom. And there is no doubt that for a long time past—I am not sure whether such a state of affairs has not existed for 200 years—*in case of any struggle between this nation and any European or American Power we should find the sympathies of a very large portion of the people of Ireland rather with the foreign Power than with their own Government.* Why, it is impossible to say how widely the evil of our misgovernment of Ireland has spread. At this moment the capital of the dominion of Canada is in grief and consternation at a most fearful crime which has been committed there. At this moment also the Lord Chief Justice of England is engaged in the trial of men who are alleged to have been guilty of a fearful outrage in this very city. These men are men of great ignorance, great recklessness, and have great disregard, it may be, of human life. They are the foul blotches upon the surface of the opinion and the feeling of Irishmen, [cheers and a cry of "No;"] and, although he would libel foully the Irish people who should say they sympathized with outrage and with crime, yet at the same time when you have in a nation generally, or among a very large class in a nation, disaffection and disloyalty such as is admitted to exist in Ireland, and a feeling of oppression and wrong which has grown up and become strengthened for generations, then you will always find there are men excitable, reckless and brutal who will put their hands to crimes of the most desperate character. [Hear.] Besides what I have referred to in regard to Canada and this city we have now about one hundred persons who have been convicted of treason-felony or treason, and who are now undergoing their sentences of penal servitude for long terms of years. Many of these are men who, in all the ordinary relations of life, have been honorable men, and some of them are men of education and of well-known, high and respectable character. Not only this, but we have had—not "we," however, for I must be excused from that [a laugh]—but Government has thought itself justified with reference to the repression of crime, the safety of life and the peace of the country, to call into operation the gallows—the most brutal expedient of the most brutal times. [Loud cheers.] Notwithstanding such defence as can be made for it, I take the gallows to be not only the penalty but the fruitful parent of murder. Now, I say that if these deplorable events are going on around us, is it not worth our while, as Englishmen and as Christian men, as we profess to be, to consider this subject, to bring to bear upon it all the faculties of our minds, and reflecting on the freedom we so fully possess in this country, to bring our influence fully to bear on Parliament and the Administration, with a view, if it be possible, *to wipe out from the English name forever the disgrace which attaches to it in connection with the affairs of Ireland?* [Loud cheers.] An eminent member of the present Administration, the Foreign Minister, in a speech which he made before the meeting of Parliament at a banquet at Bristol, declared that the Irish question was the great question of the hour. Another Minister, still more eminent, now holding the office of Prime Minister [hisses], has declared in opposition to the opinion of his colleagues that after all there is no great and pressing question whatever [laughter], and quite consistently with that view he has come before Parliament with no distinct and statesmanlike policy on the Irish question. Let us then to-night, following the example of many other great assemblies of the people, and making ourselves an example to the other great assemblies which will be held, swell the general cry which is now being raised in every part of the country, and let us help once for all to establish sound and just principles in the Government of the Irish nation. Let us ask them to join with us, and let us join heartily with them in a policy which they shall feel and acknowledge to be just. We shall by that means relieve our country from a great reproach, and, I think, we shall do something to add fresh lustre to the reign of the Queen. [Loud cheers.] And, possibly, if we are not very tender in our proceedings, and careful of what we are doing, we may find ourselves helping speedily to overthrow what I fear will turn out to be *the most inglorious Administration in the modern annals of our country.* [Great applause.] I need not tell this audience that in my Parliamentary life I have not been much actuated by what are called party feelings, and that I have not striven for what are called party triumphs. [Hear, hear.] I have always had before my eyes some great measure which seemed to me attainable, and for that measure I have labored; but when I see an Administration like the present, which denies that it has any great duty to perform toward Ireland; an Administration which has no majority in the House of Commons, which has still less anything approaching a majority in the country, which has no policy upon that which Lord STANLEY declared to be the great question of the hour, then I say it is the duty of every great assembly like this, the duty of a wise majority in Parliament, and the duty of every honest representative of the people, to put an end as soon as possible to that Administration.

The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheering, having spoken for exactly forty minutes.

A letter from Mr. C. H. SPURGEON was subsequently read, and speeches were afterward made by Mr. MASON JONES, Mr. FAWCETT, Mr. POTTER and others. The proceedings then terminated.

Mr. Gladstone and His Maligners—An Explanatory Communication.

The following letter has been published over the signature of Mr. GLADSTONE:

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Though reluctant to attempt any encroachment on your space with reference to personal matters, I feel that I have no alternative at a time when personal charges, however irrelevant, are employed as the means of injuring or impeding a great cause.

Within the last fortnight or thereabout, the following statements, purporting to be of fact, have been assiduously circulated, respecting me, in different parts of the country:

1. That when in Rome, I made arrangements with the Pope to destroy the Church Establishment in Ireland, with some other like matters, being myself a Roman Catholic at heart.
2. That during and since the Government of Sir ROBERT PEEL I have resisted and (till now) prevented the preferment of Dr. WYNTER.
3. That I have publicly condemned all support of the clergy in the three kingdoms from Church or public funds.
4. That when at Balmoral I refused to attend Her Majesty at Crathie Church.
5. That I have received the thanks of the Pope for my proceedings respecting the Irish Church.
6. That I am a member of a High Church Ritualist congregation.

Aware how in times of public excitement rumor grows and gathers through the combined action of eagerness, credulity and levity, I will not bestow a single harsh word upon any of these statements. Neither will I advert to the cause to which some of them may be due, for I am determined to avoid, as long as it may be possible, envenoming a great political controversy, and what I think a noble cause, with the elements of religious bigotry and hatred. But I will, in the first place, declare that these statements, one and all, are untrue, in letter and in spirit, from the beginning to the end; and, since it is impossible for me to continue entangled, as I have recently been, in the searches and correspondences which such fictions entail, I venture to request all persons whatsoever who may be interested in the matter, if any like statements should hereafter come under their view, in the interest of truth to withhold their belief.

To more vague and general charges this is not the place to refer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

No. 11 Carlton-house-terrace, April 24.

American Geographical and Statistical Society—Gen. Kane on Aliaska.

Last evening a large number of gentlemen interested in the organization assembled to greet the American Geographical and Statistical Society in the permanent and commodious home provided for it by Mr. PETER COOPER and the Board of Trustees of the Cooper Institute. The new rooms of the Society are the suite on the east side of the second floor of the Cooper Institute, and are sufficiently ample to give full accommodation to the Society and its valuable archives.

The chair was taken by the President, Judge DALY, who felicitated the Society upon the advantages it had recently gained through the munificence of Mr. PETER COOPER. Founded many years ago, by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, with the object of gathering and diffusing geographical knowledge generally, and more especially that of our own country, the Society had always, Judge DALY said, been hampered in its operations, and even its existence had been of a precarious nature, owing to its limited financial resources. Depending entirely for support upon the $5 annually contributed by each of its members, it could not contemplate much less undertake such gigantic explorations as had been made by the Society of Great Britain, with its 1,800 members and its ample endowments. Nor had it even been able to cope with the societies of Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg, and yet the American Society had been of appreciable service to geographical science. It had given a moral support to explorers that had been felt and acknowledged. Among the first, if not the very first reports which the African explorer LIVINGSTONE had ever made of his discoveries had been addressed to the American Society, and was preserved in its archives, a monument of the steadfast earnestness with which the organization had always attempted to further the ends for which it was established. So, too, it had fostered, encouraged, and to the extent of its means, given substantial aid to Dr. KANE in his Arctic explorations, and his fame was to some extent the property and product of the Society. Under the brighter auspices upon which the Society has entered Judge DALY hoped that its permanency had been assured and its sphere of usefulness increased.

Upon the conclusion of the President's remarks, several gentlemen were proposed and elected members, and a resolution of thanks to PETER COOPER, Esq., and the Board of Trustees of the Cooper Institute was unanimously adopted.

Judge DALY then introduced Gen. THOMAS L. KANE, of Pennsylvania, a brother and the literary executor of Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE, who proceeded to read a paper upon "Aliaska." Gen. KANE said that his brother had gathered a vast fund of information relative to Russian America, which had come into his (the speaker's) possession as literary executor, and at one time it was fresh and interesting knowledge of that vast region; but since the exhaustive speech of Senator SUMNER in support of the treaty, it had been spread before the country. The speaker noticed the conflicting statements regarding the country, saying they might all well be true, since the region extended through as many degrees of latitude as from New-York to Florida, one part lying low upon a warm sea, and the other jutting upon Arctic Alps. The harbors, fisheries and ship timber were reverted to as sufficient to repay us our money for the purchase many times over, and the failure of the House of Representatives to consummate the purchase by an appropriation was severely animadverted upon as a repudiation of a promise to pay money upon maturity of obligations and after delivery of goods. The speaker then adverted to the value of Aliaska as a base of Arctic exploration, and passed in review the great value of the territory to the United States politically, commercially and in every aspect in which it could be viewed.

At the conclusion of his address the Society adjourned.

THE TEST AND THE TRIUMPH.—Healthful beauty is given to the complexion by PHALON's fragrant and cooling Paphian Lotion. It has been submitted to the action of the most powerful chemical test and reagents, and pronounced in the highest degree salubrious.—*Advt.*

See WHEELER & WILSON's Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st

Starr & Marcus,
No. 22 John-st., up stairs,
continue to make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

The Celebrated
GORHAM PLATED WARE.
A full assortment of the freshest patterns *at prices established by the manufacturers.*
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st.

White, Whitman & Co.,
NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID
STOCK OF
READY-MADE SCOTCH MIXTURES
AND CHIVOT SUITS,
FROM $18 TO $28.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Self-Lighting Gas-Burner.
One of the most ingenious, simple, useful and economical inventions of the day.
P. S. SANDERSON, Agent, 661 Broadway, op. Bond-st.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers No. 55 John-st.

Surbrug's Peculiar Smoking Tobacco.
The best article in the market. Try it.
SURBRUG & CO., No. 151 Fulton-st., Nos. 189, 840, 1,145 Broadway, 4th-av. and 14th-st., and No. 54 Wall-st.

The man who told the Doctor that "he felt as if he didn't want to do anything" was accused of laziness. Yet thousands experience this feeling—especially in Summer—in consequence of a disordered condition of the stomach, which a few refreshing draughts of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT would be sure to remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Terhune & Brett, No. 29 Barclay-st.
WINDOW SHADES AND VENITIAN BLINDS.

MARRIED.

CARGILL—ENNIS.—At Galveston, Texas, on Tuesday, May 5, Mr. FRANK CARGILL, of New-York, to Miss CORNELIA, daughter of C. Ennis, Esq., of the former place.

HURLBURT—GLENS.—In St. John's Church, Salisbury, Conn., on Tuesday, May 5, by Rev. J. A. Wainwright, J. H. HURLBURT, Esq., to Miss ROXIE S. GLENS, all of Salisbury.

MOULTON—GRIGG.—In Paris, on Tuesday, April 21, at the United States Legation, in the presence of His Excellency Gen. Dix, Minister of the United States to France, and afterward at the Marboeuf Chapel, by Rev. Geo. A. Gardiner, M. A., GILMAN S. MOULTON to FANNIE A. GRIGG, both of New-York.

THOMSON—MCLEAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, May 7, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JAMES M. THOMSON, Jr., to NELLIE M., eldest daughter of Neil McLean, all of this City.

VON RESTOFF—KNEELAND.—At Berlin, on Friday, April 17, in the English Church, by Rev. Mr. Belson, Baron WILLIAM VON RESTOFF, Captain of the Twelfth Regiment of Hussars, Prussian Army, to FANNY, daughter of the late Henry Kneeland, of this City.

DIED.

BURKE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 6, MARIA LOUISE BURKE.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brother, Charles F. Burke, are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Dr. Van Kleek, No. 69 East 4th-st., on Saturday next at 2 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FORBES.—On Thursday, May 7, MARGARET, relict of John L. Forbes, Sr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, James B. Blew, 111th-st., third door west of 3d-av., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark on Monday morning.

GREGORY.—On Thursday, May 7, CLARA, youngest daughter of Sarah and the late John Gregory, aged 14 years and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 230 8th-av.

HAZARD.—In New-York, on Thursday morning, April 7, AUGUSTUS G. HAZARD, of Enfield, Conn., aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Enfield, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. The 8 o'clock express train from New-York on Tuesday morning will stop at Thompsonville, at which place carriages will be in waiting.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 5, suddenly, JANE AUGUSTA, wife of Thomas Haviland, in the 35th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Fulton-av., near Nostrand-av. The friends of the family, also those of her uncles, D. D. and Wm. K. Winant, also members of Diamond Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

HOSFORD.—At sea, on board steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, on Saturday, May 2, WM. S. HOSFORD, (late A. A. Paymaster U. S. Navy.)

His friends and those of his brothers, D. W. and Andrew A. Smith, are invited to attend his funeral this Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, D. W. Geer, No. 26 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

LEFFERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 7, CLINTON, youngest son of John C. and Adelia M. Lefferts, aged 1 year and 1 week.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 105 Lawrence-st.

LOWELL.—In New-Orleans, on Wednesday, April 22, REUBEN LOWELL, aged 34 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, (Dr. Beach's,) on 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday next, May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARCANA LODGE No. 246, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, on Sunday, May 10, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, R. LOWELL. The members of St. Cecile and New-York, and sister lodges generally, are invited to join us in paying the last mark of respect to our deceased brother.

J. EDMOND BANKS, M.

STEPHENSON.—On Wednesday, May 6, EBEN S. STEPHENSON, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Essex, Conn., this day, (Friday,) the 8th inst., at 2½ P. M. Cars leave 27th-st. Station at 8 A. M.

SIP.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, May 6, Col. GARRET SIP, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Friday, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STOHLMANN.—On Sunday, May 3, at 4½ o'clock P. M., Rev. CHARLES F. E. STOHLMANN, D. D., Pastor of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the St. Matthew's Congregation are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, May 8, at 10 A. M., from the new Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. The remains will be taken to Lutheran Cemetery.

The teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school are requested to assemble in the Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Thursday, at 4 P. M.

SENFF.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 6, Dr. HENRY SENFF, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Havemeyer, No. 323 West 15th-st.

TODD.—On Thursday, May 7, after a short illness, CHARLES H., son of George W. Todd, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 263 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THEALL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 7, in the 61st year of his age, DAVID H. THEALL.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 215 East 51st-st., on Saturday morning, May 9, at 9 o'clock. The friends and relatives, also the Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
HOW TO USE RADWAY'S READY RELIEF TO CURE CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

Few people really understand the great importance of applying RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in severe attacks of acute disease.

MY OWN CASE.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS CURED IN HALF AN HOUR.

On Saturday night, the 19th inst., I was seized with a severe attack of congestion of the lungs during my absence from home. For some days previously I experienced some uneasiness in my left lung; but, being actively engaged both day and night, "had not time" to apply remedial agents. When seized I felt as though a red-hot knife was piercing and cutting my lungs; my breathing hard, short, and with each respiration a sharp, piercing, cutting pain, like an electric shock. This extended over my lungs, chest, back and shoulders, and with my cough, neuralgia spasms long and sharp. I procured several bottles of READY RELIEF, and had it applied thoroughly, plentifully over my chest, spine, shoulders, &c., and with flannel soaked in READY RELIEF as a bandage. In a few minutes the skin became reddened, and a sense of heat was felt over my lungs, chest, &c.; then perspiration broke out and all pain ceased, my breathing became easy, cough loosened, spasms subsided, and in half an hour slept as calmly as though no pain had existed to occasion the least alarm. I used up three 50 cent bottles. By applying it thus freely, the great principle of counter-irritation was at once secured, and all tendency to inflammation withdrawn to the surface. Had not these measures been adopted promptly, ere morning I would have been suffering with severe pneumonia and inflammation of the lungs. This same principle holds good in all cases where there is inflammation or congestion either of the lungs, liver, bowels, stomach, kidneys, or nervous system. If there is any one now suffering with congestion of the lungs or other organs, try at once this simple treatment; in half an hour relief and cure will follow.

In cases where inflammation or congestion has existed for several hours, take six of Radway's Pills, grind them to a powder, and give in some preserves; if they do not operate in half an hour, or an hour, repeat the dose, and this, with the Relief, will cure the worst cases. I have cured persons seized with Bilious, Typhoid, and Fever and Ague by this course of treatment. Let the judicious try it.

In cases of CHRONIC COUGH, BRONCHITIS, ULCERATED LUNGS, &c., Radway's Sarsaparilla Resolvent should likewise be used. This great remedy is the best purifier of the blood in general use. Let all afflicted with Skin Eruptions, Boils, Sores, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Black Spots, &c., give it a trial. A few doses will make the blood pure, rich and nourishing.

JOHN RADWAY,
No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Dr. Radway's Remedies are sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by Druggists.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
Retailing at manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted.

LOW PRICES
FOR CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

DECORATED DINNER SETS	$70 00
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS	11 00
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 182 useful pieces	38 00
PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 useful pieces	38 00
WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces	3 75
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 4 pieces	12 00
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces	20 00
SILVER-PLATED ICE-WATER PITCHERS	5 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, six bottles	7 00

Also,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

SCROFULA, CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS—Never cured till now. These fatal diseases, the parents of consumption, have never been cured except by NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, discovered by myself. All other pretences are false, and competition is everywhere challenged. Where can we see one patient others have cured? None such exist. And yet vile deceptions are imposed on the public anonymously. Medical circulars three stamps. WM. R. PRINCE, Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, May 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. The members are requested to attend.

JAMES B. MACKENZIE,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868. Recording Sec'y

HILL, THE INIMITABLE HAIR CUTTER'S studio, No. 266 Broadway, near Chambers-st. Shaving, dyeing, &c. Hair dye 50 cents a box, black or brown, best in use; sold by all druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MURRAY'S HAND BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.

ENGLAND,
FRANCE,
ITALY,
GREECE,
GERMANY,
SWITZERLAND,
DENMARK,
SPAIN,
&c.,
RUSSIA,
TURKEY,
EGYPT,
HOLY LAND,
&c.

The above are the most complete and satisfactory Guide Books published, and no foreign traveler can afford to do without them.

Imported and for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
JOHN WILEY & SON,
No. 2 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Full lists gratis. Mailed and prepaid on receipt of price.

NEW PAPER,
Commencing SATURDAY, (to-morrow,) May 9.
THE NATIONAL EXAMINER.
AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL FOR A PROGRESSIVE AGE.
Published by the N. E. ASSOCIATION, and Edited by HENRY O'REILLY.
For Sale by all Newsdealers.
Office of the NATIONAL EXAMINER, No. 5 Beekman-st.
GEORGE W. NELSON, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sizes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, May 7, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 30 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 10 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY A SINKING FUND PAYABLE 1ST NOV., 1900.

The undersigned offers for sale $100,000 of the above-described bonds, which are secured by a mortgage on the franchise and the entire property of the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

The bonds carry interest from the 1st November, 1867.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK Has removed from No. 257 to NO. 240 BROADWAY, (One door above Park-place) during the rebuilding of their Banking House.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN E. GAVIT,	TRACY R. EDSON,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,	O. F. GRANT,
J. DORSEY BALD,	C. L. VAN ZANDT,
ALBERT G. GOODALL,	WM. M. SMILLIE,

GEO. H. STAYNER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were reëlected:

JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
ALBERT G. GOODALL, Vice-President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.

C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF CITY STOCK.—THE "Fire Indemnity Stock of the City of New-York," payable on or after the 10th day of May, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same, on Monday, the 11th of May, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates.

Interest on said stock will cease on that day.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

KNOWLTON MINING CO., NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

THE SHARES OF THE KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, heretofore advertised, on which the assessment of $1 per share, due Dec. 2, 1867, shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1868, will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock, at No. 44 Exchange-place, and all delinquent shareholders are hereby notified. By order, F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 704 Broadway, (basement,) April 25, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

JOHN HONE, President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY LAND GRANT AND CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—We will pay 2½ per cent. above the prices paid by the Trustees and the C. R. I. & P. Company on final adjustment of the bonds.

KENDRICK, CHRISTIE & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Bonds, having 30 years to run, bearing 6 per cent. interest in lawful money, regarded by savings and other institutions as the most desirable of all the Government Securities, for sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE WATERWORKS BONDS OF THE CITY OF TROY, due May 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company at New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

D. LANE, Chamberlain.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	113¼	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	109⅝	109¾
Coupon, 1881	113¾	113⅞	10-40 Registered	103	103⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅛	106⅜	10-40 Coupon	103¼	103⅜
5-20 Coupon '62	108⅝	108⅞	Gold	139⅜	139½
5-20 Coupon '64	106⅝	106⅞	June 7.30	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Coupon '65	107	107¼	July 7.30	107⅝	107¾
5-20 C. '65, Jan&Jul	109	109¼			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL,	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868,	$3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES,	$107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

REMOVAL.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO.,	S. GANDY,
J. H. SWIFT,	W. T. BLODGETT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY,	

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, F. HAVEN, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage, executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

MACHINERY.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE cheap, consisting of four rag engines, two large rotary boilers, steam engine, Kinsley's engine pumps, tanks, piping, shafting, pulleys, hangers, and miscellaneous machinery for paper making, at DAVIS' machinery yard, Nos. 120 to 124 Hudson-st., Jersey City, two blocks from the ferry.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND boiler and engine twelve horse-power; also a second-hand coal or hay scale. C. D. WILLITS, corner Fulton-av. and Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, May 1, 1868.

A dividend of SEVEN Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, less the government tax, has been this day declared, according to the provisions of the trust deed, payable in cash on the 15th day of May instant, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be open from the 5th to the 11th instant, inclusive.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

DIVIDEND.

The "National Patent Wood Preserving Company" have declared a dividend of six per cent., payable in cash, on and after May 10, by

EUGENE KELLY, Treasurer, No. 24 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE for a neat place at Newburg, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, hard wood finish, on 60th-st., near the Park.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 24 West 49th-st.; built in the best manner by Amos Woodruff, Esq., and containing all modern improvements. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

FOR SALE—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av., an elegant brown-stone English basement house, four-story, 18x55; lot 18x½ the block, in perfect order, with possession soon. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY PRETTY LITTLE BROWN-stone house, newly furnished, Lexington-av., near 28th-st., for sale or rent; also, No. 38 West 54th-st.; $16,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts, fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE THREE-story high-stoop house, with court-yard 33 feet in front; size, 25x50—113; has all the modern improvements; rented for the last three years for $1,600 per year; immediate possession; price, $13,000; situate in 2d-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply to G. S. DYE, No. 128 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STAMFORD.

At auction, very desirable residence within five minutes' walk of the depot. We shall sell at public auction, on the premises, TUESDAY, May 12, at 5 o'clock P. M.:

The large new Gothic house on South-st., near Willow, with about one acre of land; house contains 16 rooms, with every modern improvement, marble mantels, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs, nine marble washstands, burglar alarm, &c., &c., and is well worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing a convenient Summer and Winter residence.

Also, the fine building site of about one acre, adjoining above. Maps and further particulars of HARDING & SMITH, Stamford, or at the office of the auctioneers, MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ONE OF THE most desirable places ever offered in this choice locality; convenient to railroad and steamboats, situated upon high ground and commanding an extensive and most delightful view of the river and mountains beyond, which can never be obstructed by tree or building; house nearly new, 17 rooms, including laundry, billiard room, workshop, &c.; first-class in every respect; all modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, baths, furnace range, &c.; nice stable and carriage house, supplied with spring water; coachman's room; fowl and cow-house and yard; grounds, four acres in lawn and garden, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, grape vines, shrubs and flowers; two never failing springs, with pond and fountain; neighborhood first-class; all in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy; price $35,000. Apply to the owner at Fairbanks' Scale Warehouse, No. 252 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 18 ACRES OF LAND ON the west bank of the Hudson River, near Nyack, 25 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; about 500 feet river front, good boating, fishing and bathing. The scenery is among the most beautiful on the river. On the premises is a large French-roof mansion, two neat cottages, (one furnished,) stable and outbuildings; land good and under cultivation, and an abundance of fruit. There are several splendid building sites on the property. For scenery, health and convenience to New-York, this is one of the most desirable places on the river. Price, with furniture, stock, &c., complete, $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, LOCATED in the suburbs of Plainfield, N. J., containing 104 acres. This farm is in good condition every way, well fenced and nicely divided; ten acres of heavy timber, all the rest under cultivation; watered by two never-failing streams: 100 apple, 200 peach trees; 200 blackberries; also pears, grapes, plums, cherries; the garden is well stocked with roots; there are 13 buildings—barns, stables, carriage house, corn-crib, pig-pen, cow-house, &c.; also a fine large house containing 15 rooms, and all in perfect order; a small fish-pond, well stocked with fish. I offer this farm, with all the improvements, as low as unimproved land adjoining. The stock and utensils will be sold with the farm if desired. Price $21,000; terms easy.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING-SING—A HANDsome place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and standing on high ground is cool and remarkably healthy; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bath-room, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT suburban residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion house, and all necessary outbuildings, situated in Westchester County, about 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park; has a fine water view. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements, and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"CLIFTON POINT," AT RHINEbeck, on the Hudson, at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 1 P. M., on the premises—The late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, occupying a bold headland on the east bank; 124 acres excellent land, with water grant entire frontage; inland and water views unsurpassed; mansion large; lawn, walks, &c., well arranged. For circulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, executor, (counsellor, &c.,) No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SEVEN FARMS, FIVE to 300 acres, six beautiful country seats, a number of village houses, many beautiful country sites for residences, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J.; houses to rent, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depot.

MADISON, April 28, 1868.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., OR will be let if not sold, a very desirable large house and 9 acres of land; house filled in with brick; location elevated, overlooking a beautiful country and the Sound; one mile from N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Inquire of W. K. MEAD, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, or J. R. SACKETT, No. 41 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., A cottage house containing eight rooms, with stable; grounds comprise one acre, beautifully shaded and stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to G. F. BLAKE, 59 Pierrepont-st., or A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

BAYONNE, 28 MINUTES FROM NEW-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a neat residence, five minutes' walk from station, on an eminence, affording fine views of New-York and Newark Bays; House contains ten rooms; good stable; $8,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FLUSHING, L. I., a very desirable country residence, pleasantly located on Clinton-av. Apply to G. EDWARD CARLL, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, or to ISAAC PECK, No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OR THE HUDson, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land, half a mile river front; lodge, billiard house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A HOUSE AND about one acre of ground for sale at Fordham, west of railroad, on the hill; healthy location, and terms easy; a nice place, with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

VILLA PLOTS IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., FOR SALE.—High ground and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, second house above the reservoir, Bergen Wood-av.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT IN Westchester County; also a 30 acre place on the water, will sell either below their value. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD.—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE and 15 acres of land, situate on a fine wide street, for sale for $20,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A WATERFRONT COTTAGE IN A VILLAGE, 30 miles on the Sound by rail or steamer, to exchange or sell; 12 rooms; 15 acres for $7,000. Apply to Mr. KENEDY, at Wood's Museum, No. 1,221 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE, JUST FINISHED, at Mount Vernon. Lot, 125x250; beautifully located. CHARLES CRARY, No. 104 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

BARGAIN FOR CASH.—MAGNIFICENT solid rosewood French satin brocatel parlor suite, made to order for $500, will be sold for $260; one do., $200; walnut medallion back reps suite, $125; one do., $85; also, great variety of parlor, library, bed-room, and dining room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, &c., cheap. ERNEST BATH'S furniture manufactory and warerooms, No. 21 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 121 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR the Summer or by the year, a large dwelling house with ten acres of land; situated on the slope of Orange Mountain, in a perfectly healthy region; one hours' ride from the City; easily accessible, and affording a most commanding and delightful prospect; terms moderate. Apply to WM. B. HOLMES, No. 555 Broadway, or to W. H. HARRIS & CO., Montclair.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

A.—TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, corner of Lexington-av. and 43d-st., with or without stable attached; handsomely frescoed; furnished $275 a month, unfurnished $2,700 per year.—ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, L. I., OVERlooking lower bay, two good size and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished; each having a garden plot containing fruit, berries, &c.; stable room large; ice-house well filled. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED, at Orange, near the depot, a large first-class house, with gas, water, &c., stable, carriage house, and 2½ acres; large garden. Rent $400 per month, and gardener's wages. Address N., Box No. 1,555, New-York Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, situate at Secaucus, Hudson County, N. J.; 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, splendid house, fruit trees, &c.; rent $800 a year; possession on 1st of June next. Inquire of Mr. KUNTZ, near the premises.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A DESIRable four-story high-stoop house in 33d-st., near 5th-av.; handsomely frescoed and in complete order; rent low to an A1 tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGlish-basement house; furnished throughout with the finest velvet and Brussels carpets; nearly new; located at No. 315 2d-av., near 18th-st.; rent $275 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TWO HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED, AT Bay side, Flushing, on the water; 15 and 13 rooms; bathing house, garden fruits and vegetables for one; ice-houses filled. GEORGE BRADISH, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 21.

ORANGE, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let for one year; pleasant location; modern conveniences; eight minutes' walk from depot. Address Box No. 843 New-York Post Office, or call on BLACKWELL & SMITH, Orange.

TO LET—A COTTAGE ON WESTCHESTER side of McComb's Dam, accessible by steamboat from Harlem; stable attached and garden of about half an acre. Inquire of KEMP, DAY & CO., No. 116 Wall-st. No agents need apply.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL AND other desirable locations, several first-class houses at $200 to $300 per month, for the Summer season; possession 15th of May and June 1. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

LARGE FACTORY TO RENT AT Hastings, with power and dock; buildings 100 x45; four floors. Call at the Machinery Intelligence Office, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York.

A.—TO LET—THE LAST OF THOSE HANDsome Mansard-roof houses, Lexington-av., near 43d-st., $2,000. Also, No. 267 East 34th-st., $1,400. ABNER L. ELY, 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT AND OFFICES in buildings Nos. 62 and 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office. In fine order, with every convenience. Immediate possession. Inquire of W. F. GOODWIN, No. 62 Cedar-st.

A PART OF A SPACIOUS BROADWAY store, with fixtures, to rent, suitable for any first-class retail business; capital location and reasonable rent. Apply to SHIFFER & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—9,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH POWER, for storage. Apply at 307 Broadway, Mutual Collar Co.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, New-Jersey,

opens 15th of June with terms reduced. For particulars, route, &c., address S. T. COZZENS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

Greenwood Lake, will open 1st of May. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—The undersigned having renewed the lease of the above establishment for a term of years, are refurnishing, painting and making many alterations and improvements, and would respectfully solicit their old patrons.

Mr. Fish, Jr., can be seen at Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway, in relation to accommodations for the summer season.

WM. J. FISH & SON.

Steamboat leaves Neptune House Dock at 7½ A. M., and Pier No. 39 East River at 4 P. M., stopping at 34th-st. each way.

VALLEY HOUSE, COLLINSVILLE, Conn., opens May 11, for the Summer. The house is entirely new, and furnished in elegant modern style throughout. The furniture, bedding and all appointments equal to first-class city hotels; house contains baths, hot and cold water, and every comfort desired; beautiful drives, fine hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity. For further particulars address NELSON BRAINARD, Proprietor, Collinsville, Conn.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—THE ENGLEWOOD House is now open for the Summer. A few more pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen to let; forty minutes from the City by the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Address L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

THOSE WISHING BOARD ON THE Catskill Mountains can find good rooms at the hotel of E. H. LAYMAN, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. Terms from $8 to $10 per week.

R. D. BALDWIN, OF BALDWIN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, can be found at the office of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, No. 33 Wall-st., every Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FORT GEORGE HOUSE, TOMLINSON'S Woods, above High Bridge, offers superior inducements to families and gentlemen; access by boat or rail; terms moderate. This is an eminently healthful location, being 150 feet above tide water; bathing, fishing, &c. See Mr. MILLS, top floor, Herald Building, for other information.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be had in a private house, at Bergen Point, N. J., well located midway between railroad depot and steamboat; a lady and gentleman or four single gentlemen. Address Box No. 6,856 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON River, 35 miles from the City, in a private family; half mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. Address M. A. C., Verplanck's, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR MAY AND June. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

DRY GOODS

SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES.

Buy your SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, ready HEMMED, at about the PRICE of the MATERIAL. Constantly on hand and made to order, in COTTON and LINEN, at

WM. GARDNER'S,

No. 244 Canal-St.,

Between Broadway and Centre st.

FANCY COLORED BOOTS

for children in every variety.

S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.

W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HOWELL, MILLINERY, NO. 243 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., New-York. Ladies' own materials made up.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN NEWARK.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; front rooms; large, airy, comfortably furnished, house pleasantly located in most genteel neighborhood and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Terms, &c., made known on application. Address A. A. A., Newark Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WILLIAMSBURG, occupying a cottage house in a pleasant neighborhood, will let with board to a gentleman and wife a second-story front room, partially furnished, where there are no other boarders, and less than ten minutes' walk from South 7th-st. ferries; gas and bath. Address B, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given, if desired. At No. 83 (old number) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a front parlor and rear bedroom connecting, both good size, and extremely pleasant, or would be let separately, in the house of a private American family, at 38 West 11th-st., near University-place.

NO. 59 WEST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, without board, on second, third and fourth floors, en suite or singly, for gentlemen only, in private family; convenient to several clubs.

19TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—IN a strictly private family, parlor and bedroom on second story, front, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; good references given and required. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcomodated in a private family; good board and first-class location; seven minutes' walk from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address Mrs. E. L. E., Jersey City Post Office. Reference required.

PLEASANT AIRY FRONT ROOMS, ON second floor, handsomely furnished with black walnut, ample closets, gas, &c., to let with board; terms low to permanent parties; references exchanged. No. 331 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR A YEAR BY A gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location must be above 23d-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, C. L., Box No. 1,469 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, in a first-class boarding house, few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 186 Washington-st., first door south of Brooklyn Institute.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own house, on the west side of the City, will accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with board; reference required. Address E. P. M., Box No. 384 Post Office.

LADIES ABOUT TO REQUIRE NURSING, who desire a private place, can have elegant rooms at DR. GRINDLE'S No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. All female complaints from whatever cause produced skillfully treated.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON Staten Island, on Bergen-av., within five minutes' walk of the ferry, at Factoryville, containing nine rooms; rent $450 for Summer and Fall, or $600 per annum. Inquire at the ferry, Staten Island.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL summer location on Stuyvesant Square. A few elegant rooms with liberal table, at summer prices. References required.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. The best of references given and required.

NO. 222 WEST 34TH-ST.—TO LET—A very large, pleasant back room, nicely furnished, would be let, with or without board; prefers to let to gentlemen.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Elegant apartments on second and third floors, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished, at No. 11 Clinton-place, near Broadway; elegant accommodations; very moderate terms to one or two gentlemen.

VERY PLEASANT, FRONT AND BACK room, on second floor, and extension room on first floor, nicely furnished, will be let separate to gentlemen. Apply at No. 25 Perry-st., near Waverly-place.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN, THE FRONT REception room in a handsome English basement house No. 240 West 43d-st.; board if desired; private family; terms reasonable.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES AT Sharon, Conn., $450 and $500 for the season; Harlem Railroad four hours. GEO. E. WOODWARD, architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—RENT IN BOARD, PART OF NO. 48 Clinton-place, second story, basement and attic, partially furnished, to adults; newly repaired, painted and papered.

A HANDSOME WELL FURNISHED bedroom with modern conveniences; also a small well furnished bedroom to let without board. No. 263 4th-av., second house below Calvary Church.

MORRISTOWN.—A GENTEEL FURNISHED residence to let, 2 to 4 months; five minutes from depot; fine garden, ice-house, stable, &c.; family wish to travel; inquire of V. B. KING, Esq., No. 5 Wall-st.

BOARD.—SUITES AND SINGLE FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, can now be had at Nos. 124 and 126 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—GENTLEmen preferred. No 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square. House first class in every particular; small family of adults; restaurants very near.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, a delightfully-located house, containing nine rooms, in good order, near depot; $500 per annum; fine water view. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, without board. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR TO let to one or two gentlemen, without board; No. 263 4th-av., second house below Calvary Church.

TO LET, FURNISHED, PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms; breakfast if desired. No. 1,179 Broadway, adjoining Coleman House.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., A LARGE nicely-furnished hall bedroom, second floor, front; private house.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choice rooms to let on first and fourth floors, with or without board.

A CHRISTIAN BOARDING HOUSE—Rooms neatly furnished, No. 303 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET IN MORton-st.; location very pleasant; terms moderate to a desirable party. Address A, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT LARGE PARLOR ROOM, with or without a bedroom, to let, unfurnished, No. 31 Washington-place.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET —without board—to two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 147 East 52d-st.

NO. 465 HUDSON-ST., CORNER BARROW.—Nicely furnished rooms with board.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, FOR $10 A month, at No. 333 38th-st., third floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD from $4 to $8 per week. No. 81 4th-av., near 10th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM JULY 1 TO MAY next, with privilege of another year, a small completely and comfortably furnished cottage with some ground, within an hour or so of City Hall, by a small family; location must be good and price not more than $60 or $70 per month; a good opportunity for any one wanting a first-class tenant. Address with full particulars only, J. H. S., care H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD N. SMITH,
LOUISA P. PETTIT, } Executors.

13-1w6mF*

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED SALE OF

500 BUILDING LOTS

At Bergen Point, New-Jersey,

AT AUCTION,

under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Esq.

For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1868, COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

500 BUILDING LOTS,

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR THE STATION, AT BERGEN POINT; DISTANT 30 MINUTES FROM THE CITY BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, or at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 63 valuable building lots on Bergen-st. and Portland-av., near Prospect Park, and on Macon and McDonough sts. and Reid-av., Brooklyn; also, 49 Prospect Park and Boulevard lots; to be sold TUESDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, (Phenix Building,) No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn. Maps are now ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 101 Liberty-st.,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., removed from residences for convenience of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following lands and premises in the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 25th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows, to wit.: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Franklin-street at the distance of seventy feet, northwesterly from the corner of Franklin and Orange (now Baxter) streets, running thence northeasterly along ground late of George Lorillard deceased, one hundred feet to a point distant sixty-six feet from Orange-street, thence northwesterly and parallel with Franklin-street twenty-two feet, thence southwesterly along ground leased by the said George Lorillard in his lifetime to Dixon and Boyd, one hundred feet to Franklin-street, and thence southeasterly along Franklin-street twenty-three feet to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City and County of New-York, and now known and designated as No. (16½) sixteen and half Hamilton-street, as the same is now occupied, said lot being bounded as follows: Northerly in front on Hamilton (formerly called Cheapside) street; easterly by ground now or formerly belonging to Daniel Drake and Isaac Bennett; southerly in the rear by ground now or formerly of John Wright, and westerly by ground now or formerly of Thomas Holmes, said lot containing in width in front seventeen feet four inches, in the rear seventeen feet, and in length on each side one hundred and three feet and six inches, be the same more or less; said premises hereby conveyed being now also known and designated on the Seventh Ward assessment map as lot Ward number (1348) thirteen hundred and forty-eight, and being the same property sold and conveyed to William Seaman, deceased, by Jeremiah S. Drake, Master in Chancery, by deed dated 6th July, 1822, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 162 of Conveyances, page 130, on 17th July 1822.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows: that is to say—commencing at a point in the southerly line of Sixteenth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, thence running southwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to the Third-avenue one hundred and three feet and three inches, thence northwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to Sixteenth-street forty feet six inches, thence northwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to the Third-avenue one hundred and three feet three inches to Sixteenth-street, and thence southeastwardly along Sixteenth-street forty feet six inches to the place of beginning, according to the measurement used by the Commissioners for laying out streets and roads in the City of New-York, under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 3, 1807.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the 18th Ward of the City of New-York, being part of those two certain lots of ground known and designated by the letter "R," and by the numbers 281 and 282, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, entitled "A map of the residuary estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New-York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant vs. Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, dated October 24, 1848," which map is certified by said Commissioners and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, which said lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Sixteenth-street, distant one hundred and forty feet six inches northwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, and running thence southwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to the Third-avenue one hundred and three feet three inches, thence northwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to Sixteenth-street twenty-five feet. Thence northeastwardly along a line drawn parallel to Third-avenue one hundred and three feet three inches to Sixteenth-street, and thence southeastwardly along the line of Sixteenth-street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, according to the measurement used by the Commissioners for laying out streets and Wards in the City of New-York, under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed April 3, 1807.

Also, a certain indenture of lease for twenty-one years from May 1, 1856, with privilege of renewals, of all that certain lot of ground situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being the northerly half part in length of all that certain lot of land, known and distinguished on a map of the farm late of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by lot number five, and bounded northerly in front by Division-street, southerly in the rear by the residue of said lot, westerly by lot number four, and easterly by lot number six, containing in breadth seventy-seven feet, and in length, the exact half part of said lot number five, together with the buildings on all said premises. Dated, April 30, 1868.

WM. H. BROMAN, Trustee.
EMELINE O'CONNOR,
CHARLES H. O'CONNOR,
EUGENE O'CONNOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY,

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

GREAT ART SALE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT PAINTINGS.—A large and choice collection of

FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS.

A great part of which are a gentleman's collection, and sold by order of the Assignee. A class of paintings not often seen in the auction room, such as

F. E. CHURCH—THREE LANDSCAPES.

Several by Wm. Hart—Jas M. Hart—Sonntag—Inness—Tait—Ruggles—Guy—Whittredge—Gignoux—Hekking—David Johnson—Darley—&c.

Also, beautiful specimens by Robbe—Hildebrandt—Toussaint—Carl Jutz—Gerard—Marohn—Seignac—Ed. Frere—Brochart—Lasalle—Von Seben—Koekkoek—J. Hubner—Rose—Richomme—Girardet—Vernet—Diefenbach—Trayer—C. M. Webb—Dubasty—Sell—&c.

NOW ON VIEW FREE, DAY AND EVENING.

The whole to be sold, by auction, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries and Book Sale Rooms, Astor-place, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 8 at 11 o'clock, within their store:

3,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
35 frails Dates, stained.
50 baskets Naples Figs.
200 boxes Smyrna Figs.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River.

3,139 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,730 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo brig *Caro*, from Palermo.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction THIS DAY May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantle mirrors, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in brocatelle, reps and hair-cloth, oak and chestnut chamber suites, carved black walnut bookcases, wardrobes, marble-top buffets, centre and side tables, dressing bureaus, ladies' secretaries and writing desks, oak extension tables, black walnut hat stands, sofas, lounges, cane-seat chairs, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also, office furniture in great variety, oak and walnut desks, tables, revolving chairs, stools, iron safes, glass showcases, &c., &c.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address

A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY of May next, and continue until October.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.

Rev. I. BIRD and JAMES BIRD, Principals. A home school with home influences for fifteen boys, with ample play-grounds. An interview can be had by sending address to the office of New-York Observer.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY WISHES to give lessons in French and music in a family in exchange for her board during the Summer; good recommendations will be given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,600 New-Haven, Conn.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.: number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—PRINCIPAL for a seminary—good opportunity; male assistant for country boarding school; classical assistant near City; several ladies for responsible positions for Autumn. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (spoken,) Latin and Music, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN LADY would like to go to the country with a family; can teach French, music and the common English branches; best of references. Apply at No. 419 West 34th-st.

ASSISTANT TEACHER (GENTLEMAN) wanted immediately; $350 and expenses. Call at the Institute and Union, No. 737 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. Has removed to No. 219 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL

shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.

EDWARD GREY & CO., No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

REFRIGERATORS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MACE'S Charcoal-filled Refrigerators are sold by first-class house-furnishing, hardware and stove stores throughout the City and country.

None genuine unless having MACE'S on the Directions. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston st., near the Bowery.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DR. BRONSON'S CELEBRATED "BLOOD-FOOD," containing all the elements of healthy human blood. Office No. 31 Bible House, entrance 3d-av. Send for circular.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSOH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses adjusted to the sight at the Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST RATE COUNTER WITH fixtures, lately used in an insurance office. Apply No. 21 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves............WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves...WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, June 17
Chief cabin passage..........................$130
Second cabin passage.............................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..............................145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO..................WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA..................WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN................WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA.................WEDNESDAY, June 10
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE.............LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE............SURMONT.......SATURDAY, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship
SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN,
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO
BREMEN
about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin...............$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin..............36 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO sails................................April 30
SIBERIA sails................................May 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin...................................$80 Gold.
Steerage..............................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON..................SATURDAY, May 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............WEDNESDAY, May 13
CITY OF ANTWERP.................SATURDAY, May 16
CITY OF W'SHINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS....................SATURDAY, May 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every WEDNESDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM..DONALDSON.........May 6
COLUMBIA...........CARNAGHAN.........May 9
CALEDONIA.........MACDONALD..........May 16
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, WEBSTER, will leave SATURDAY, May 9, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23 d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
VIRGO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.

Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent.; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.

The first-class steamships
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves..SATURDAY, May 9
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves..SATURDAY, May 16
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic & Gulf R. R., and Florida steamers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. E. SMITH.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

90 cents per cubic foot, 1½ cents per pound. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL.......SATURDAY, May 9
CORTES.................WHITMAN..SATURDAY, May 16
GEO. WASHINGTON.GAGER......SATURDAY, May 23
MARIPOSA.............KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, May 30

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship VICKSBURG, Capt. BURTON, will sail on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

FOR PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR
BOSTON.

From Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., (at 5 o'clock P. M.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 4.
To Boston, first class.....................$3 00
To Providence, first class.................2 00

By the new and splendid steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

And from same date the steamers of this line will stop at foot of 19th-st., East River; fifteen minutes' drive only from the uptown hotels; to receive passengers leaving there during the Summer months,

AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M., PRECISELY.

Baggage and reception rooms have been erected on the Pier, and travelers will find it much the most convenient and accessible point at which to take the Sound steamers.

Passengers from the East will also be landed at this Pier in the morning, if they so desire.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FAIR $1 50, and proportionate reduction to points West and North. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all intermediate stations. Also with railroad for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare on Sunday evening $2.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 2, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, May 1, 1:00 P. M.
Monday, May 4, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 4, 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 5, 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, May 5, 6:30 A. M.
Wed., May 6, 3:00 P. M.	Wed., May 6, 7:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 7, 3:30 P. M.	Thurs., May 7, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Friday, May 8, 8:00 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL. leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

THE STEAMBOAT THOMAS COLLYER will soon be ready to commence her trips on the lower Hudson route.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published by E. STEIGER, New-York:

The Workshop,

A Monthly Journal, devoted to Progress of the Useful Arts. With illustrations and patterns covering the wide range of Art applied to Architecture, Decoration, Manufactures, and the Trades generally.

Also: the German Edition of this Journal.

Price $5 40 a year, single numbers 50 cts.

☞ One single available design or pattern may be worth far more than a full year's subscription.

Specimen numbers and prospectuses gratis.

Agents and Canvassers wanted. Terms favorable.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of A. HAMILTON HAGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of A. Hamilton Hager, of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS C. LYON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Lyon & Guion, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. H. NUTTING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of H. FRISBIE BURCHARD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 8, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. DUXBURY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Chas. R. Duxbury, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1868.
ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph L. Townsend in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1868.
ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles T. Dillingham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.
ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMBERS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Chambers, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney.
ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. HEISER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Heiser, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney. ap24-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NEWTON S. BRIGGS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Newton S. Briggs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.
my1-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. SHULTS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John A. Shults in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1868.
my8-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 882.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. DEAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William G. Dean, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 809.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. TERRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles L. Terry, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 76 Nassau-st.

NO. 578.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. MOODY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph G. Moody, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
my1-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. WINANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Winant, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of JOACHIM M. LOWENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joachim M. Lowenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—In the matter of JAMES PELTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Pelton, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.
J. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW SIMPSON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew Simpson, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my1-law3wF No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Poughkeepsie City, on the 24th day of April, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY C. PEARL, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
APRIL 24, 1868. CHARLES WHEATON, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE H. TILTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 8, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. ABBATT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William D. Abbatt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1868.
my8-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HANS J. HANSEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Hans J. Hansen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1868.
my8-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BEISER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew Beiser, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of May, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.
ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. DORMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George W. Dorman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1868.
ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS MEYERS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 20th April, 1868.
ap24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. LINDSAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John P. Lindsay, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1868.
WEEKS W. CULVER, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 361 2d-av., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Everett L. Stanley, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—In the matter of EVERETT L. STANLEY, bankrupt.
Dated at New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James E. Broome, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.
WILLIAM SMITH, Assignee,
ap24-law3wF* No. 14 Broad-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL G. CUTTS, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
E. HAINES, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 142 Fulton-st.
my1-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAN B. ALLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Dan B. Allen, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1868.
my1-law3wF* LEVI GRAY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Fitzgerald, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY H. TAPPAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry H. Tappan, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

NO. 1004.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. VAN ANTWERP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William L. Van Antwerp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868.
ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee.
my1-law3wF* No. 76 Nassau-st.

NO. 791.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS HILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Hiller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 27th day of March, 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
my1-law3wF* No. 76 Nassau-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATHUSALEM DUBOIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Theodore B. Gates, Register of said Court in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss:—At the village of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, the 5th day of May, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mathusalem Dubois, of the village of Ellenville, Ulster County, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
my8-law3wF McD. VANWAGONER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THERON DEYO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Theodore B. Gates, Register of said Court in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the village of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, the 5th day of May, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theron Deyo, of the town of Plattekill, Ulster County, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
McD. VANWAGONER,
my8-law3wF Assignee.

NO. 847.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. WEED, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 30th day of April A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Weed, of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my8-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. POUCHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles E. Poucher, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
J. N. LOCKE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 291 Broadway. my8-law3wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, MAY 11.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
And the leading members of her Company have most liberally
VOLUNTEERED THEIR VALUABLE SERVICES
for the
BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.
And will appear on the above date in
SELECTIONS FROM HER GREAT CHARACTERS
of
MARIE STUART
and
DEBORAH.
Upon the same evening will also be given a
GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
By a number of the most
EMINENT ITALIAN ARTISTS,
WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED THEIR AID.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at the usual ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In consequence of the numerous requests which have been addressed to him by the leading Irish and other prominent citizens of New-York,

WENDELL PHILLIPS
will deliver his celebrated Lecture,
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY, ON
TUESDAY, MAY 12.

The Ticket Office at the Academy of Music will be open on Saturday, May 9, at 9 A. M.

PRICE OF TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, 25 CTS. EXTRA.

In order to accommodate the many applications made for Tickets, by persons residing outside the City, Tickets will also be sold at Pond's Music Stores,

NOS. 547 AND 865,
AND AT
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

IRVING HALL.

Irving-place, between 14th and 15th sts., opposite Academy of Music.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 8 and 9.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
BLIND TOM.
The most wonderful Musical Prodigy
OF THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SERIES.
BLIND TOM MATINEE OF
SATURDAY, MAY 9, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Seats may be secured in advance at Pond's music stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 precisely.

FRENCH THEATRE.

CAROLINE RICHINGS..............................Directress
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA NIGHTS:
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11, MARITANA.
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, CROWN DIAMONDS, in Brooklyn. THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, LA SOMNAMBULA, in New-York.

Seats secured at theatre, Schirmer's, Nos. 701, and 114 Broadway.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY, MAY 18.	THURSDAY, MAY 21.
TUESDAY, MAY 19.	FRIDAY, MAY 22.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.	SATURDAY, MAY 23.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, MAY 23.

During the Festival the following celebrated artists will assist:

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, Soprano.
MISS MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano.
MRS. MARIE ABBOT, Soprano.
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
MISS C. V. HUTCHINGS, Contralto.

Mr. Geo. Simpson, Tenor.	Mr. W. J. Hill, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. Thomas, Basso.	Mr. F. Bartlett, Baritone.
Mr. Carl Rosa, Violinist.	Mr. F. Steins, Basso.
Mr. S. B. Mills, Pianist.	Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Violinist.
Mr. J. N. Pattison, Pianist.	Mr. Wm. Mason, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. Morgan, Organist.	Mr. A. H. Pease, Pianist.
Mr. F. Bergner, Violoncellist.	Mr. E. G. Connolly, Organist.
Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.	Mr. F. Toulmin, Harp.
Mr. F. Dietz, Cornet.	Mr. H. Schmitz, Horn.
Mr. F. Letsch, Trombone.	Mr. F. J. Eben, Flute.

Together with the
GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Mr. F. L. RITTER..Conductor.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA,
SEVENTH REGIMENT MILITARY BAND,
Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA.................................Conductor,
AND GRAHAM'S DRUM CORPS.

The following important works will be performed:

Handel's Oratorio	THE MESSIAH
Haydn's Oratorio	THE CREATION
Mendelssohn's Oratorio	ELIJAH
Suite in D, No. 3	J. S. Bach
Overture—"Magic Flute"	Mozart
Introduction to "Medea"	Cherubini
Pastoral Symphony No. 6	Beethoven
Symphony—"Wellington's Victory"	Beethoven
Overture to "Leonore," No. 3	Beethoven
Symphony in B Minor	Schubert
Reformation Symphony, first time	Mendelssohn
Fourth Symphony	Schumann
Dramatic Symphony—"Romeo and Juliet"	Berlioz
Struensee Music	Meyerbeer
Vorspiel—"Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"	Wagner
Mephisto Waltz	Liszt
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra—S. B. Mills	Chopin
Overture to "King Manfred," first time	Reinecke
New Symphony	F. L. Ritter
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra—J. N. Pattison	Henselt
New Concerto for Piano and Orchestra—A. H. Pease	Pease
Overture—"St. John Baptist," second time	G. W. Morgan

Tickets for the entire festival, including reserved seat,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Single tickets for either of the performances..........$1
Reserved seats..................................Fifty cents extra

Director...L. F. HARRISON
Musical Director..................Mr. THEODORE THOMAS
Executive Committee—Messrs. William A. Pond, C. B. Seymour, D. B. Johnson, Ed. Remack, G. W. Colby.

BENEFIT OF THE DRAMATIC FUND.

MAY 1, 1868.

To Charles Eytinge, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The Dramatic Fund, an institution which we feel assured commands your sympathy, needs at this moment the active sustainment of all its friends. The interest in its objects, which the character of your intellectual tastes must naturally impart, leads us to hope that we make no unreasonable or even unwelcome request in asking you to give a reading for its benefit. The pleasure derived by those who had the good fortune to listen to your recent readings, and the general desire expressed for their continuance, enable us to say with confidence that in doing so you will at once gratify an eager public wish, and, at the same time perform an act of most worthy and timely beneficence.

J. LESTER WALLACK,	Hon. HOR. GREELEY,
Chief Justice A. L. ROBERTSON,	Hon. A. OAKEY HALL,
	J. H. HACKETT, Recorder,
W. B. DUNCAN.	Chief Justice GEORGE BARNARD,
L. DELMONICO.	
J. K. HACKETT.	Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.
W. H. HURLBERT.	LEONARD W. JEROME.
R. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel.	C. A. STETSON, Sr.
	J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
S. L. M. BARLOW.	G. WILKES.
J. KELLY, Postmaster.	W. R. TRAVERS.
JOHN DEVLIN.	C. G. HALPINE, Register.
E. L. DAVENPORT.	H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.
W. WINTER.	D. BRADFORD.
H. H. BAXTER.	MARK SMITH.
E. L. CORLIES.	C. B. SEYMOUR.
JAY GOULD.	G. GRANGER, U. S. A.
JOHN PRINCE.	A. A. SELOVER.
EMIL JUSTH.	J. G. BRYCE.
JAMES FISK, Jr.	M. H. SANDFORD.
G. A. OSGOOD.	W. T. TALBOYS.
RUFUS HATCH.	JOHN M. TOBIN.
L. R. JEROME.	FRANK WORK.
S. BARTON.	W. MARSTON.
W. SANDFORD.	HENRY BELDEN.
JOHN BROUGHAM.	J. J. MILLS.
ISAAC O. BARKER.	JOSEPH W. CORLIES.

GENTLEMEN: You interpret my feelings correctly in believing that your request is not in any sense unwelcome to me. I have always taken the deepest interest in the drama, as one of the highest and noblest branches of art, and most cheerfully and readily accord my services in support of an institution which proposes for its object to soothe, in sickness or declining years, those of its profession whom accident or age may have disabled. I shall be happy to give a Reading for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund, on any evening you may select, and beg of you to accept the expression of my thanks for the very complimentary view you have taken of my ability, with which, I am very faithfully your servant,
CHARLES EYTINGE.

In compliance with the request, and for the object stated above,
MR. CHARLES EYTINGE
WILL GIVE
A READING
ON SATURDAY, MAY 9,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
where seats and tickets may now be secured.

LECTURES.

PROGRESS OF CRIME—CAPT. J. W. HART, of the Harbor Police, will lecture under the auspices of the Union Temperance Society, on the above subject, in the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, May 8, 1868, at half past 7 o'clock. Good music by the Choir. Admission free.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

BOUND & CO. have removed from No. 44 to No. 36 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us Mr. CHARLES A. COLBY, late cashier of the Bay State National Bank of Lawrence, Mass., and will continue the general banking and commission business in commercial paper and other securities under the firm name of BOUND, COLBY & CO., at our new office, No. 36 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. BOUND & CO.,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GUY C. HOTCHKISS and THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, under the firm name of GUY C. HOTCHKISS & SON, is dissolved by the death of the junior partner.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS and CHARLES H. FIELD have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GUY C. HOTCHKISS & FIELD, for the purpose of conducting the Foundry and Axle business, at Nos. 55, 57, and 59 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
(Signed,) GUY C. HOTCHKISS,
CHARLES H. FIELD.
BROOKLYN, E. D., May 4, 1868.

THE FIRM OF WOLFF & DIKE IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. The books of the late firm will be found at the office of W. H. Dike, No. 8 Broad-st.
EDWARD WOLFF.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868. W. H. DIKE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between VAN SICKLER & FORBY is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
R. M. VAN SICKLER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. WILLIAM F. FORBY.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.
MR. JAMES ROBB THIS DAY RETIRES from our firm as a partner by limitation of copartnership.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A ST. BERNARD DOG. ANY ONE REturning him to No. 7 East 19th-st. will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MONGREL SETTER DOG; answers name "Frank;" orange and white. Apply to ARTHUR DENNIS, 24 Cliff-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 8, 1868,
Will be presented the popular play, in five acts, by Lovel, author of "The Trial of Love," "The Wife's Secret," &c., entitled
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. J. T. WARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT.
SATURDAY, May 9,
MASKS AND FACES.
MONDAY,
MASKS AND FACES.
Early next week will be produced
A NEW DRAMA
of strong interest and powerful effects, entitled
THE WHITE COCKADE.
The play will be given with new and beautiful Scenery, Dresses and Decorations.

FRENCH THEATRE.—LAST SOR TERESA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI | DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 8,
LAST NIGHT OF SOR TERESA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI.......as.........SOR TERESA.
TO-MORROW, LAST SOR TERESA MATINEE.

FRENCH THEATRE.—DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
LAST SOR TERESA MATINEE—RISTORI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 9, at 1 o'clock.
LAST TIME—RISTORI AS SOR TERESA.
ONLY PRIVATE BOXES CAN BE SECURED.
Down-town ticket office, Peters' music store, 198 B'y.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
FIRST INAUGURAL DRAMATIC SEASON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, 1868, and every evening until further notice.
FRED. G. MAEDER'S
Sensational Five-act Drama, entitled
LOST,
will be produced with a Sterling Company and Grand Scenic effect.

The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, May 9, at the office of the Opera House, also at No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 16.

FRENCH THEATRE.

WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.
J. GRAU..............................Director and Lessee.
SATURDAY, May 9.
French Dramatic Company.
OSCAR,
Comedy in three acts by Scribe.
RICHE D'AMOUR,
Comedie vaudeville, in one act, by Duvert Sauzanne.
Ticket offices—Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway and French theatre.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will deliver
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8,
her celebrated lecture on
IDIOTS AND WOMEN.

As MISS DICKINSON will not be present in New-York during the Anniversary Week, this will be the only opportunity her friends and the public will have of hearing her this season.

THE LECTURE HAS BEEN REPEATED
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TIMES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be procured at 9 o'clock A. M. at Steinway Hall and at Pond's music stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON.
THE ERA OF THE REFORMATION.
5TH-AV. ART GALLERY, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
Daily from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and 7½ to 9½ P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
Day and Evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A VERY profitable established increasing dentistry business; excellent opening for a young man, or any other steady person. (Not necessary to understand the business.) About $500 or $600 can buy one-half the entire business. For particulars inquire CAMPBELL'S Real Estate office, No. 350 Bowery, near 4th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE FOR sale near Broadway, centrally located, covering 4½ lots, with stock and five years' lease; now full of boarding horses. Apply to WM. S. JENNINGS, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR TO RENT, A flour and feed mill at Norwalk, Conn. A competent man, with some means, would find this a very desirable opening. Call at No. 61 Maiden-lane from 3 to 5 P. M., or address A. H. FARLIN, Elizabeth, N. J.

$20.000 WANTED.—THIS AMOUNT TO invest in an established manufacturing business; ample security in real estate can be given; all communications strictly confidential. Address B. G. H., care Henry Russell & Co. No. 38 Park-place.

PARTNER WANTED IN AN OLD-ESTABlished Ale Brewery in St. Louis, with about $10,000 capital, now doing a good business. For further particulars address M. J. GREEN, No. 12 Water-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.

5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

CHICAGO AND RETURN FOR $25, VIA ERIE RAILWAY.—NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, May 20, 1868.—Round-trip tickets, via Salamanca, Dunkirk, Buffalo or Niagara Falls, at $25. Valid for passage from May 12 to June 1. Four express train daily, leaving depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., in direct connection with all Western and Southern lines. Tickets for sale at the Company's office, No. 241 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:05 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:28 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NINTH WEEK.
CROWDS TURNED AWAY.
The great hit, G. L. Fox's spectacular pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
H. D. | Combining Ballet, Spectacle, Panto- | H. D.
H. D. | mime, Burlesque. The brightest, most | H. D.
H. D. | amusing and most successful production | H. D.
H. D. | of the season. "STANDING ROOM | H. D.
H. D. | ONLY" announced every night since its | H. D.
H. D. | first performance; the merriest and com- | H. D.
H. D. | pletest hit ever known to New-York. | H. D.
G. L. FOX | | H. DUMPTY
G. L. FOX | as | CLOWN.
GRAND BALLET AND SKATING CARNIVAL.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Begins at 8; closes 10¾. Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c., admission.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......................WM. WHEATLEY.
The curtain rises precisely at 7¾; performance terminates at 11 o'clock.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
FRIDAY, May 8, 1868, for the 113th time, will be presented the Grand Spectacular Burlesque, the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY NEXT, May 11, 1868.
First appearance in America of
Mlle. DE ROSA,
THE CELEBRATED STAR-ASSOLUTA DANSEUSE
from the Grand Opera House of Milan.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......................WM. WHEATLEY
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1868.
Messrs. Wheatley, Jarrett and Palmer have much pleasure in announcing the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of the young and beautiful first premiere assoluta,
MLLE. DE ROSA,
recognized as the
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD.
The reputation and skill of this
CHARMING ARTIST
find indorsement in
EVERY PART OF EUROPE,
and the Press of Italy, France and England cede to
MLLE. DE ROSA
the very first rank in her profession.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cts.
A LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH.
A GREAT ARTISTIC SUCCESS.
EVERYTHING NEW.
HOUSES PACKED.
UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE PRESS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY—MATINEE.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in Charles Gayler's romantic Irish drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as..CORNEY McGRATH
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS..as........NELLY NOLAN

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Fourth week of the beautiful
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
In PARIS AND HELEN,
in an adaptation from Offenbach's great musical burlesque of
LA BELLE HELENE.
Second week of the popular comedian,
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
in his great character of 'Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
Seats secured one week in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. HARRY CUNNINGHAM.
MR. G. C. BONIFACE, MR. A. R. PHELPS, MISS MILLIE SACKETT, MR. M. PIKE, MR. J. McCLOSKY, MR. E. EBERLE, MR. J. H. BUDWORTH, MONS. N. GILLES, C. LORD, A. GILTON, P. NOLAN, WHO SPEAKS FIRST—FRA DIAVOLO—RAISING THE WIND—IRISHMAN'S HOME.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.
The trouble commences at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

ONLY TWO DAYS LONGER.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS
Will remain
ONLY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
in New-York,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2½ P. M.
EVENING PERFORMANCES BEGIN AT 7¾.
Doors open one hour earlier.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS; children under 10 years, 25 cts.
ALL THE EUROPEAN ARTISTS
WILL APPEAR
AT EACH EXHIBITION
in a series of
EXCITING
AND
BRILLIANT
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
Admission, 50 cents.
Children under 10, 25 cents.

CROWNING OF THE MAY QUEEN.

A brilliant cantata entitled THE FEAST OF ROSES will be given at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 25 and 26, 1868, by ONE THOUSAND YOUNG LADIES, under the direction of Prof. L. A. Benjamin. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

All who have been invited to attend the rehearsals on Saturday mornings are requested to be present to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
Day and evening. Admission free.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av.
THOS. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

CHEAP.—AN ELEGANT FINE-TONED ROSEwood 7-octave piano-forte; good as new; round corners, carved legs, &c. Call at No. 32 Ainslie-st., Williamsburg. Also, a melodeon.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOfortes, cheap for cash, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood Confidential consultation free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT clairvoyant and physician, can be consulted at her residence, No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

LADIES.—DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE. Relief with or without medicine in 24 hours.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

TENNESSEE.

The Feeling Toward Northern Men—Emigration Encouraged—A Recent Election—How the Negroes Vote.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENVILLE, East Tenn., Monday, April 27, 1868.

A common impression existing in the minds of well-informed people, even at the North, is that it is unsafe for a Northerner to come into the South, even on a business or pleasure tour, and to settle here is suicide. Judging from the tone of the newspapers and private letters, one would think that a "Yankee" in the South would be assassinated the moment he stepped from the car to the platform. Such reports and opinions have been and still are very damaging to the prosperity of this section of the country; and, whether true or false, as long as believed will deter capital and skill from immigrating hither. To what degree this state of affairs may exist in other parts of the South, others better informed may report, but nothing of that feeling exists in East Tennessee. Here, good citizens, coming from whatever quarter, are welcomed by a large majority of the people, and, indeed, so great is the interest felt in immigration and improvement that there is established here an organization for the special purpose of inviting immigration from the North and from Europe, the members of which are ready and willing at any time to assist the new-comer in finding a suitable situation, or to impart any desired information. The members of this association are of every political party and religious sect, and none are more zealous members than some of our ex-rebel citizens. The charge that the opposition and enmity to Northern men is a relic of rebellion is not true, for while there are in all classes clannish persons with local prejudices, as a class the ex-rebels are certainly up to the bigoted Radicals of Tennessee in that liberal and catholic spirit with which the immigrant delights to be welcomed.

Similar associations exist in many of the counties throughout the State, and are all auxiliary to the State organization for the same purpose, whose agent, Rev. HERMAN BOKUM, is now in New-York laboring in the good work.

We have just passed through an election contest for criminal Judges of this circuit, and its result furnishes a fair illustration of that intense, inconsistent, and foolish radicalism which exists in the Border States. Chevalier FORNEY hails it as a triumph of genuine loyalty, and of the impeachment sentiment in the town where the "President began his career as an Alderman." There were three candidates. Major FLAGG, who served over three years in the First Tennessee Cavalry, and is a Radical lawyer of fair abilities; Col. BROWN, late of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry a good lawyer, with an unblemished private character, who has taken no part in politics since the close of the war; and A. W. HOWARD, an attorney of this place, who, for some reason, plumed himself with the title of "General" at the opening of the canvass, though he never smelt gunpowder except at a shooting match. During the rebellion his course was equivocal, though he was usually considered a rebel till 1863, when he *changed* and has ever since been *very* "loil," having organized all the negro leagues in this county. He has none of those moral or intellectual qualifications so essential for an upright Judge; but, oh! he hated rebels, loved negroes, and was "loil," and was elected by a rousing majority over both his competitors, both of whom had fought the war through to the bitter end, and either one of whom is far better qualified for the office than he. It is, indeed, a triumph of that ignorance and partisanship which favor impeachment as a political necessity, and negro enfranchisement, and white disfranchisement for the same purpose. One feature of the election is noteworthy and suggestive. While not half of the white votes were polled, scarcely a negro failed to appear at the polls and avail himself of his new privilege. Such is likely to be the case, in all except the very important elections, for many years to come; and as a consequence negro votes will rule the polls.

Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON, of the President's counsel, whose argument called forth such a variety of opinions from the Press, is not a citizen of this place, as reported, nor has he ever been; nor yet is he a Judge. "Col. NELSON," as among us he is entitled, formerly resided at Jonesboro', but in '63, when BURNSIDE occupied Knoxville, removed thither, where he has ever since resided. Until the year 1861 he never was a personal or political friend of the President. He commenced practice at the Bar at the age of 21, as District-Attorney for the First Circuit, which position he held for many years, when wishing to practice on the civil docket he resigned and has ever since had a large practice and been at the head of the Bar in this Circuit. In this section political excitement has always run high and party lines been strictly drawn, and up to the war Col. NELSON was always known as an earnest and zealous Clay Whig. He was often on the Whig electoral ticket, and frequently a candidate for Congress, once or twice with Mr. JOHNSON for a successful opponent. They were for many years the leaders of their respective parties in East Tennessee. In 1859 he was elected to Congress from this District, and in 1860 gained something of a national reputation by an eloquent answer to one of ROGER A. PRYOR's secession tirades. Never were he and JOHNSON associated in politics till the Spring of 1861, when, forgetting their former past differences, they canvassed East Tennessee together, and, by their united efforts, stemmed the tide of secession then overwhelming the whole South, made this section the peculiar home of loyalty in the South, and called forth from it 20,000 soldiers to do battle for the cause of the Union. Since that time he has been a Conservative Unionist, ever delighting to honor and reverence the written Constitution of our fathers as a work of superhuman excellence, and unwilling to acknowledge that loyalty as genuine which based its plans of restoration upon a violation or unwarranted tension of that, to him, sacred and venerable instrument. He refused the offer of the Conservative Gubernatorial nomination last year on account of his private business, and unless peculiar circumstances call him forth, will not probably further engage in politics. He is an indefatigable worker, an elaborate and prolix writer and speaker, never omitting or yielding a point in his argument, tenacious of his own and his clients' rights and ever dogmatic in his assertion of them. These characteristics, together with the earnestness and warmth of his address, make him no mean opponent in argument even in the Court of Impeachment.

The weather here is very inclement and wet, and we are having a late Spring. But little corn has been planted. Wheat, however, is looking fine, and more acres are in than ever before. A good crop will put East Tennessee on her feet again, where she has not yet been since the war. In some sections, the peach blossoms were injured by the late frosts, but if half those remaining come to maturity the trees will be loaded. The other fruits have not been injured. Oats and grass are looking unusually well and promise excellent crops.

SOL.

Peabody Educational Fund for Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Bee, May 3.

Rev. B. SEARS, General Agent of this fund, was in our city last week, and, after a conference with the State Superintendent of Public Education, and other citizens interested in popular instruction, proffered $12,000 for the present year, in aid of existing primary and grammar schools, in the most popular rural towns, on the condition that such schools shall be free to all white children of the vicinage. He also offered a contribution of $5,000 toward the professional training of young teachers in normal schools, or in normal departments of existing seminaries and colleges, $2,000 of which was allotted to the normal school in this city. At his request, Mr. LUSHER has consented to make the necessary arrangements for the distribution of these funds, subject to the approval of Hon. E. A. BRADFORD, of this city, one of the Trustees.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

A Village Entirely Destroyed—A Church Filled with Worshipers Demolished—Four Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Monday, May 4.

The village of Ionia, or Shanghai, in the northeastern portion of this county, was visited yesterday evening with one of the most terrific storms ever witnessed in this section of the country. The weather for several days has been excessively hot and sultry. An east wind has prevailed, under the influence of which a dense low stratum of clouds has been running heavily westward, while a higher stratum, generally surcharged with electricity, has been passing on steadily toward the east. Several thunder storms of greater or less intensity have occurred. Last evening a threatening cloud passed to westward of this place, then veered toward the northeast, emitting vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied by almost incessant thunder, and from this there was observed to descend a funnel-shaped cone, which apparently trailed its apex on the earth for some distance, and then drew up again into the bosom of the cloud. This was about 5 o'clock P. M.

The greater part of the inhabitants of Shanghai were assembled in the Church of the New Advent, where Sabbath-school exercises were being held. The cloud had been observed, but no special anxiety was entertained with regard to it, when suddenly the atmosphere darkened unaccountably, and a flood of lightning apparently filled the church. The congregation staggered to their feet *en masse*, and rushed for the doors, which were bolted by some persons just within. At this instant the windows were wrenched out, the entire structure slid several feet from its foundation, and the roof was crushed in bodily upon the struggling masses beneath. Our informant, Miss SMITH, who was in the body of the church, states that immediately after the final crash she found herself upon the ground, held in a stooping position by the roof, through which an opening had been torn some few feet distant. Being but slightly bruised, she succeeded in extricating herself, but was immediately caught by the wind and thrown forward, receiving several deep cuts upon the face.

By this time, although it occupied less in transpiring than in relating, the fury of the wind was already spent, and before the victims were yet recovered from the ruins the sun was again shining. The scene of destruction which it lit up was terrible to look upon. The entire northern portion of the village was destroyed. A few dwellings in the southern portion had entirely escaped. Some sixteen houses in all, beside the school-house and the only two churches which the village contained, were demolished. Owing to the distance from the scene of the disaster, we have not been able to ascertain all the names of the wounded. The number, however, is between thirty-five and forty, many fatally. The escape of any from the church was, indeed, miraculous. The funnel-shaped cloud first struck the earth about a mile and a half from the village. Its track was about three-fourths of a mile in width, and it passed some three miles northeast of the place, destroying three farm-houses on its course before it rose again into the air. A deluge of rain and hail accompanied the wind. Several hail-stones measuring ten inches in circumference were picked up after the tornado had passed. What names of the victims I have received I give you below:

Killed—HARRISON WILSON, boy of 13; son of MORTIMER PAGE; GEORGE VENN; Mrs. WOOD.

Injured—JOHN YARD; Miss YARD, seriously; WENT family, badly. It is impossible to receive more in time for this issue. Will write you in detail.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Commissioner Rollins' Official Report of the Seizures in New-York and Brooklyn.

The following is the official report of Commissioner ROLLINS relative to whisky seizures in New-York and Brooklyn, recently sent to Congress in response to a resolution of that body calling for the same:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1868.

SIR: Responding to the request accompanying your transmission to this office of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th January last, asking you to furnish information as to the quantity of whisky which has been seized in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the quantity condemned and the quantity sold, together with the amount received into the Treasury from such sales; also the amount now on hand in possession of the Government, I have the honor to submit the following statement, embracing the period from July 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1867:

From the reports of the several Collectors of Internal Revenue for the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and from the report of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, it appears that the

Total number barrels seized was	22,084
Total number barrels reported to District-Attorney for proceedings	16,540
Number barrels released either upon compromise or in consequence of insufficient evidence to condemn	5,544

The amount seized as above is exclusive of a large quantity of spirits seized in bond and released in accordance with a decision of this office made Nov. 1, 1867, that spirits so held should not be forfeited; also of many seizures made in the cities in question, in cases arising in other sections of the country, such spirits following the disposition of the cases in the respective districts where the same were pending, and consequently not being taken up or carried upon the records of such transactions in the several New-York City and Brooklyn districts.

One seizure of this nature was made in the Thirty-second District of about 2,000 barrels.

From the reports of the United States District-Attorneys for the Southern and Eastern judicial districts of New-York, it appears that the

Total number of barrels libelled during the period hereinbefore mentioned was	21,422
Number barrels reported for libel by Collectors, but not found by Marshals	1,107
Actual number barrels proceeded against	20,315
Number of barrels released in consequence of insufficient evidence, or upon the acceptance of offers of compromise pending suit	5,936
Total	14,379
Number of barrels in suits now pending is	6,359
Number of barrels condemned	8,020
Of the number barrels condemned there have been sold	6,783
Leaving a balance in hands of Marshals, condemned but unsold, of	1,237
There are also in hands of Marshals in cases now pending, as above	6,359
Total number of barrels in hands of United States Marshals	7,596

There has already been paid into the hands of the several collectors of the districts in question, by the clerks of the courts, on account of the above number of barrels sold, (6,783,) the sum of $278,383 02; and there has been covered into the Treasury on account of cases where the spirits, with other property in the case, have been released upon compromise, the sum of $35,915 60.

These sums are exclusive of the amounts paid as costs, and as informers' shares; also of any sums still in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, pending offers in compromise, or in cases which have been compromised and the moneys not yet distributed.

What proportion of the above-mentioned sum of $35,915 60 which has been covered into the Treasury as the Government share of specific penalties in whisky cases compromised should be charged to spirits *per se*, and what portion to other property seized, as in the case of a distillery, where the seizure covers spirits, apparatus, &c., cannot be determined; but I am of the opinion that very much the larger portion should be charged to spirits.

It further appears that there has been paid into the registry of the courts, on account of the sales of the above-mentioned 6,783 barrels, other large sums of money, in one case alone amounting to over $62,000, which has not yet been distributed, but which will add materially to the total amount received on account of such sales already made. What the distributive share of the United States will be cannot be determined until the costs of the Court and the shares of the informers have been ascertained.

The discrepancy of 3,775 barrels, which will be noticed between the amount of spirits reported by the Collectors to the United States District-Attorneys, (16,540 barrels,) and the amount proceeded against by the District-Attorneys, (20,315 barrels,) may be, I think, accounted for as follows:

The reports of the District-Attorneys giving the grand total of spirits libeled for the period mentioned, include the amounts proceeded against which have been seized in the First, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Collection Districts of the State of New-York. Such districts not being in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are not called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives, and the amounts seized by the Collectors in these districts are not included in amount reported as seized (16,540 barrels.) 2. Several of the Collectors now in office report that they cannot find the record of seizures made by their predecessors, while the records of the District-Attorneys include such seizures; and 3, in some cases the Collectors have reported seizures of distilleries without specifying particularly the number of barrels of spirits included in such seizures, but reporting generally a distillery, its apparatus and a quantity of spirits; while the District-Attorneys have, in most such cases, specified in their libels the items of property turned over to them for proceedings, and included therein spirits, which have not been reported as such by the Collectors.

The number of barrels sold by Marshals, as above, (6,783,) contained, as reported by them, 253,718 gallons. From the sales of this amount of spirits there has already been paid into the Treasury the sum of $278,383 02, which, as before stated, is exclusive of the costs, informers' shares, and large sums still in the registry of the courts.

Of the 11,580 barrels released, (5,544 barrels before proceedings, 5,936 barrels after proceedings,) a large number have been released by reason of insufficient grounds for holding, and the remainder upon compromise.

From such compromises there has been received into the Treasury, as the Government share of specific penalties, which is exclusive of costs and informers' shares, and any sums now remaining in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury undistributed, the sum of $35,915 60; which, together with the sum of $278,383 02, makes the sum of $314,298 62, as before stated, though not given in the aggregate.

This report has been compiled, excepting so far as the same, relates to moneys received on account of cases compromised by his office, from the reports of the collectors of the several districts embraced by resolution calling for information from that of the "Metropolitan Revenue Board," and from those of the District-Attorneys of the Southern and Eastern judicial districts of the State of New-York. It is necessarily somewhat incomplete, by reason of inability to obtain records of the operations of the Revenue law in its earlier periods, before regulations for the guidance of local officers had been perfected by experience, and before the connections between the local officers, the courts and this office, had become in any degree systematized. But so far as the records which have been kept by the local officers in compliance with the orders and regulations of this office go, the report is believed to be substantially correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

STATE CHARITY.

Legislative Appropriations to Various Charitable Institutions.

The State Treasurer was directed by the Legislature to pay the following amounts as specified, to the several institutions throughout the State: For orphan asylums, homes of the Friendless and other charitable institutions of like character for their maintenance, $80,000, to be divided among the several counties in proportion to their equalization and assessment; the sums thus awarded to each county to be paid to the following incorporated orphan asylums and institutions, in proportion to the number of orphan and homeless persons maintained in them during the year, viz.: Albany Orphan Asylum; Albany Guardian Society; American Female Guardian Society of New-York; Association of the Sheltering Arms of New-York; Brooklyn Industrial School, Eastern District; Brooklyn Industrial School and Home for Destitute Children; Brooklyn Orphan Asylum; Cayuga Orphan Asylum for Destitute Orphan Children; Church Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Buffalo; Colored Home of New-York; Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphans' Home at Buffalo; Five Points House of Industry; Forest Orphan Institute of Maspeth; Free School of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville; Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York; Home for Destitute Children of Seamen in County of Richmond; Home for Friendless, Auburn; Home for Friendless, Newburg; Home for the Friendless at Rochester; Home for the Friendless at Poughkeepsie; Home for Homeless Girls at New-York; Home for the Friendless at Utica; Hudson Orphan and Relief Association; Industrial School at Rochester; Jefferson County Orphan Asylum; Juvenile Retreat at Albany; Ladies' Educational Union of New-York; Le Couteulx St. Mary's Mute Asylum at Buffalo; New-York Orphan Asylum Society; New-York Nursery and Child's Hospital; Onondaga County Orphan Asylum; Ontario County Orphan Asylum; Home and Orphans' Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York; Oswego Orphan Asylum; Rochester Orphan Asylum; Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; New-York Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; New-York Protestant Half Orphan Asylum; St. John's Orphan Asylum at Utica; St. Joseph's German Asylum at Rochester; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum at Buffalo; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum at New-York; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum at Buffalo; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum at Canandaigua; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum at Clifton; St. Mary's Orphan Asylum at Dunkirk; St. Patrick's Female Asylum at Rochester; St. Peter's Female Asylum at Rondout; St. Vincent's Asylum at Buffalo; St. Vincent's Female Asylum at Troy; St. Vincent's Infants' Asylum at Buffalo; St. Vincent's Male Asylum at Utica; St. Vincent de Paul at Syracuse; Southern Tier Orphans' Home at Elmira; Syracuse Home Association; Troy Orphan Asylum; Union Home and School for Children of Volunteers in New-York; Utica Orphan Asylum.

By whatever name said institutions are known, and to other orphan asylums and homes for the friendless and destitute of the State, except the Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum in New-York City. In the counties having no asylums for the maintenance and education of indigent orphans and homeless persons, the aforesaid dividend shall be paid to the order of the Board of Supervisors of each of such counties. For the Thomas Orphan Asylum and destitute Indian children, $5,000. For the hospitals of the State, except the New-York Hospital, the Bellevue Hospital and the St. Luke's Hospital in the City of New-York, to be divided among each institution in proportion to the number of beneficiary patients in them for whom no other provision has been made, and the time such patient shall have been under treatment during the year, $55,000.

For the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital	$5,000
New-York Eye Infirmary	1,000
New-York Homeopathic Infirmary for Women	1,000
New-York Cascadilla-place Infirmary	3,000
New-York Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary	1,500
Northeastern Dispensary of New-York	1,000
Central Homeopathic Dispensary of New-York	100
Demilt Dispensary	1,000
Dispensary of New-York Medical College for Women	1,000
Northern Dispensary	500
Homeopathic Medical College Dispensary	750
Eastern Dispensary	1,000
Eclectic Medical Dispensary	1,000
German Dispensary	600
Hoffman Dispensary	750
New-York Homeopathic Dispensary, Thirty-fourth-street	1,500
New-York Infirmary Dispensary	500
Brooklyn Dispensary	700
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	300
Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary	400
Williamsburg Dispensary	750
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital	800
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	500
Buffalo City Dispensary	500
Albany Dispensary	500
Poughkeepsie Dispensary	400

The sum of one hundred dollars appropriated in the year 1867, for the Central Dispensary of the City of New-York, is hereby appropriated and made payable to the order of E. R. STILL for the Central Homoopathic Dispensary.

Rochester City Hospital	$5,000
Long Island College Hospital	5,000
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital at Buffalo for damages by storm	2,000
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	5,000
Lunatic Department Marshall Infirmary	4,000
Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York	12,000
New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children	12,000
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	1,000
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	3,000
House of Reception at Mariners' Harbor	1,500
Hospital of the Poor of St. Francis	5,000
Juvenile Asylum for Orphan Girls, Brooklyn	5,000
St. Mary's Mute Asylum, Buffalo	750
Newsboys' Lodging House	2,000
Home for Incurables at New-York	2,000
Ladies' Union Aid for Aged People	1,000
Troy Hospital	5,000
Albany Eye and Ear Infirmary, on condition that $15,000 be raised from other sources	8,000
Blind Mechanics' Association, New York	6,000
St. Barnabas House, New York	1,000
Davenport Institute at Bath	500
Union Home and School for Orphan Children of our Volunteers, the sum of $50 per head (not to exceed $10,000,) for each orphan maintained by it, or in that portion for such time as the orphan is maintained.	
New-York Ladies' Educational Union (Patriot Orphan Home	5,000
Colored Orphan Asylum of New-York—to be paid out of the Metropolitan Excise Fund	25,000
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady	500
The charity week-day schools of the State	50,000

The American Institute Gives Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins a Bone to Pick.

The monthly meeting of the American Institute was honored last evening by the presence of Mr. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, the celebrated English naturalist, who had been invited to give the members of the Institute his views of the character of a certain bone that was found about two weeks ago by some laborers who were excavating for a canal near Hunter's Point, on Long Island. The bone was discovered at a depth of ten feet or more from the surface, and is twenty-three inches long by from four to six inches in thickness, and cylindrical in form.

Mr. HAWKINS was introduced to the audience by HORACE GREELEY, the President of the Institute, and commenced by giving it as his belief that the bone belonged, beyond a doubt, to an elephant. It was a well settled fact, he said, that most parts of the earth were at one time inhabited by elephants; and although in the small island from which he came they were long since eradicated, yet in this vast Continent of America it was now possible that there might be still remaining some living specimens of the animal. At any rate, the remains both of the elephant and the mastodon were frequently discovered here, and they were doubtless once numerous on this Continent. Before describing the proper place which the bone now before him occupied in the skeleton of the elephant, he would say a few words about other species of the class of pachiderms to which the animal belonged. Mr. HAWKINS here described by drawings on the blackboard the animal called the dynotherium, which had a close resemblance to the elephant, with the exception that its tushes grew from the under jaw, and curved downward toward the forelegs. He next described the mastodon, with its double pair of tushes, one growing from the upper and the other from the lower jaws. Coming down to the elephant, he drew a figure of the bone before him, upon which he proceeded to construct the entire skeleton of a elephant, following up the structure with an interesting disquisition upon the peculiarities and habits of the animal. The place which the Hunter's Point bone was made to occupy in the skeleton was that corresponding to the *ulna*, or the large bone of the forearm of a human being. It was the bone between the knee and the ankle bones of the foreleg of an elephant. From the appearance of the bone, its smoothness and well preserved condition, he said it was evident that it had not been washed or carried along by any foreign body to the spot where it was found, but that it had remained nearly quiet in the place where the death of the elephant to which it belonged first left it. The remainder of the skeleton he had no doubt would be discovered not far off, if proper search were made, and he suggested that employers should hold out some inducement to their workmen in the way of a small prize, or by giving them to understand that they would partake of the honor of the discovery, and thereby encourage them to preserve bones which they might turn up in their excavations, and thus contribute to the cause of science. He related how the entire skeleton of an elephant discovered on the banks of the Trent was lost to science through the ignorance and stupidity of its discoverer, who pulverized nearly the whole of it before it came to the knowledge of naturalists.

At the close of Mr. HAWKINS' remarks and illustrations Mr. GREELEY expressed, on behalf of the audience, the obligations they were under for the interesting discourse they had listened to. Prof. YOUMANS informed the audience that Mr. HAWKINS was prepared to deliver a course of lectures upon the horse, which would be of great interest and value to the owners and admirers of that animal, and he hoped that steps would be taken to secure the delivery of the course here before the lecturer left us. The audience, which was large, and composed in great part of ladies, then dispersed.

The business meeting of the Institute was held before Mr. HAWKINS' arrival, when the report of the Finance Committee was read, which represented the receipts of the institute for the last three months to have been $7,277 46, and the expenditures $2,386 95, leaving a balance at present in the treasury of $10,430 59.

Suicide and Probable Murder.

Yesterday afternoon JOSEPH DUBRITSKI appeared before Justice MANSFIELD at the Essex Market Police Court, where his wife JOSEPHINE, one JOSEPH DVOSAK and one WENTZEL SCHEIN had been already brought upon his complaint. DUBRISKI, who was a Pole, about 36 years of age, was of spare figure and had a particularly wild appearance that denoted a man laboring under some strong delusion. The story he hold the Magistrate was to the effect that his wife and DVOSAK had conspired to destroy his life, and had hired SCHEIN as an instrument to effect their purpose. The first attempt, he said, had been to poison him with spiders, for he was sure that, on the 10th of April last, he had found one of these insects in a pudding which his wife had offered him. He refrained from eating any food prepared by the wife and then, as he believed, SCHEIN had been engaged to lure him upon one of the ferry-boats, and when in mid-stream to push him overboard.

The man SCHEIN so far corroborated this statement that he said—although not under oath—that the wife had hired him to make way with the husband in the manner described. In addition to these charges of designs upon his life, DUBRITSKI also charged DVOSAK with purloining a gold ring, but could give no better foundation for the charge than that he thought he had it. During all the investigation before the Magistrate, which was quite tedious owing to the fact that it was necessary to use two interpreters, the wife and her alleged lover DVOSAK stood quietly by, never interposing a word, and the wife especially smiling incredulously as DUBRITSKI made his accusations. Finally about 3 o'clock the Magistrate dismissed all the complaints, and the arrested parties were discharged.

An hour after leaving the court-room, the affair assumed a more serious aspect, for DUBRITSKI became so possessed of jealousy and rage against his spouse, that, soon after reaching his home at No. 121 Willett-street, he procured a loaded revolver and shot JOSEPHINE in the left breast, the bullet causing a probably fatal wound. Before any one could arrive on the scene after the report of the pistol, the insane husband placed the muzzle of the weapon between his teeth and blew out his brains. The wounded wife was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Eleventh Precinct Police, and the remains of her husband are now lying at the Union Market Police Station awaiting the action of Coroner ROLLINS, who was notified last night. The deceased was a native of Poland, and had latterly been out of employment. The wife had been for some time engaged as a cigarmaker in the house where she resided.

The Orphan Asylum Society.

Steinway Hall was tolerably well filled last evening by an interested and sympathetic audience, who were attracted thither by the sixty-second anniversary and concert of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York. The entire stage was occupied by the children under the care of this ancient Society, numbering nearly two hundred boys and girls, whose ages ranged from fourteen to three years, all neatly dressed. On the front seats were ranged the infant or nursery class, all of tender age and engaging in their childish innocence, one or two falling to sleep in each other's arms during the exercises.

After the customary religious exercises the annual report was read by Rev. Dr. RODGERS, from which document it appears the aggregate receipts of the Society during the year just ended were $40,092 38, of which there were expended $39,935 13, thus leaving in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. M. J. OOTHOUT, the small sum of $157 25. There were 100 boys and 88 girls in the institution on the 1st of April, 1867, and there have been admitted during the year 12 boys and 14 girls, making the aggregate number 214. There were only 4 deaths during the year, and there were 29 discharged by indenture or otherwise, leaving 181 children still under care.

Dr. RODGERS made a feeling and pathetic address in behalf of the Society, and urged on those present the wants of the institution, showing them by a few apt remarks the great and good work now being performed by those in charge of the helpless children then present. The remainder of the evening was taken up by the musical and exhibition exercises, in which the children displayed considerable talent and reflected great credit upon their teachers. A collection was taken up during the evening, which, with the receipts of the box office, no doubt realized a considerable sum.

Annual Meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held last evening at No. 696 Broadway. Mr. HENRY BERGH, President, occupied the chair, and made a few remarks on the growth of the movement in New-England and several Western States. The Secretary's report showed that during the past year lectures were delivered in the City to promote the objects of the Association; 17,500 pamphlets were distributed, and ten drinking fountains were erected. Some remarks were made about the decline of cruelty to animals. Dog and cock fights were decreasing. The Police, Press and Judiciary seconded the efforts of the Association. The Treasurer reported the receipts during the year as $13,138 91, expenditures, $4,450 95, and $9,438 75 have been invested in United States Bonds. The fountain and cup cost $1,530, leaving a balance in hand of $2,155 41. The following officers were elected:

President—HENRY BERGH.

Vice-Presidents—John T. Hoffman, Peter Cooper, Benj. D. Hicks, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Marshall O. Roberts, H. W. Bellows, D.D., James Brown, George T. Trimble, Moses Taylor, Horace B. Claflin.

For Executive Committee.—James T. Brady, John D. Wolfe, August Belmont, Henry Bergh, Frank Leslie, John A. Kennedy, John B. Murray, Nicholas Ludlum, N. P. Hosack, William McMurray, Oliver H. Perry, Thomas C. Acton, William H. Webb, E. G. Squier, John Mudie.

For Treasurer.—John B. Murray.

For Secretary.—N. P. Hosack.

The meeting then adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the Long Island Historical Society.

The fifth annual meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held in the chapel of the Packer Institute last evening, but in consequence of the disagreeable state of the weather the attendance was rather small. The President of the Society, Mr. J. CARSON BREVOORT, occupied the chair. The report of the Treasurer being read, showed that the receipts from all sources during the past year were $10,844, the expenditures $10,207, leaving a balance of $636 70 on hand. By the report of the Librarian it appeared that the library was rapidly enlarging both by purchase and by gifts

The report of the Board of Directors was read be Rev. Dr. STORRS, from which it appeared that the general record of the Society had been one of gratifying prosperity, and after paying a merited tribute to the memory of the dead of last year, including the late Ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING and Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, referred to the purchase of three lots of ground on the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, one year ago, upon which it was proposed to erect a new building for the Society. The site had been purchased for $32,500, of which $20,450 had been paid. He hoped that the entire debt would be liquidated before the expiration of the present year.

The President's annual address was read, Directors elected, and the meeting adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the African Civilization Society.

The ninth annual meeting of the African Civilization Society was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Prince-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. Rev. A. N. FREEMAN (colored,) the President, occupied the chair. The Treasurer read his annual report, from which it appeared that the receipts during the past year amounted to $16,698, and the disbursements to $16,649. Rev. RUFUS L. PERRY, (colored,) the General Superintendent of Schools, submitted his report, which set forth, among other things, the fact that since the society had commenced the work of education among the freedmen of the South under his superintendence 127 teachers and assistants had been employed, who had instructed nearly 3,000 pupils. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. In the evening a meeting was held, at which addresses were made by Rev. H. M. WILSON and Prof. JOHNSON, (both colored,) who were of the opinion that the white people were too much engrossed to think of their colored brethren.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

A meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors was held at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, last evening for the purpose of electing delegates to the Chicago Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held on the 19th instant. Gen. W. H. LAWRENCE occupied the Chair, and Capt. M. CREGAN acted as Secretary. The following soldiers were elected delegates at large to the Convention, with power to fill all vacancies that may occur: Major-Gens. Danl. E. Sickles, John Cochrane, Alex. S. Shaler, D. C. McCallum, W. F. Smith, Franz Seigel; Brig.-Gens. Rush. C. Hawkins, Stewart L. Woodford, Denis F. Burke, W. H. Lawrence, P. H. Jones, J. P. McIvor, W. Krzyzanowski; Cols. F. A. Conkling, L. Crandall, B. T. Morgan, Geo. P. Webster, J. W. Marshall; Majors Joseph Forbes, C. W. Cowtan, W. Wermerskirch; Capts. M. Cregan, D. J. Hogan, W. H. Corss, A. Wagstaff.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF SIX YOUNG MEN CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—E. N. COLPE, a liquor dealer doing business at No. 24 First-street, E. D., yesterday caused the arrest of the following named young men on a charge of burglariously entering and robbing his store: John Rafter, aged 20; Frederick Noicell, 17; Jas. Kelly, 19; Henry Reimer, 19; Chas. P. Reid, 18; Robert H. Condel, 16. The young men were arrested by officers HAYES and BUTLER of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and locked up to await a hearing.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—MARY ANN TELLER, 27 years of age, residing at No. 249 Gold-street, W. D., attempted suicide about midnight Wednesday by jumping into the river off the Grand-street ferry-boat *Minnesota*, but she was rescued by Officer SIMMONS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and properly cared for.

THE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Eighth Anniversary of this Union was celebrated last evening in the Madison-avenue Church, corner Thirty-first-street. The Secretary read the annual report, which exhibited unusual prosperity in the work. The receipts for the year were $116 89, and expenditures $112 18. Forty-nine schools are under the care of the Union, of which number twenty-three are in this City, and fourteen of the whole number were established during the past twelve months. After the report had been read, addresses were delivered by Rev. JOS. F. ELDER of Orange, N. J., Rev. G. T. LORIMER of Albany, N. Y., Rev. NATHAN HOYT. Several amendments to the Constitution were adopted, and then the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year: President, Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, Revs. J. W. SEARLES, D. D., and JOHN DOWLING, D. D. A board of twenty-five managers was also chosen, after which the meeting was dismissed. The attendance was large.

THE WORKINGWOMEN'S HOME.—A reception was held last evening at the Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-street. The Home is capable of accommodating about 450 boarders, but as yet it does not contain more than 150. In October 80 boarders were taken, in November 101, December 105, January 107, February 141. The whole number received during the five months was 248. It is estimated that 250 inmates would pay the expenses of the establishment, and 400 would pay all expenses and interest on the investment. At the reception last evening the inmates of the Home and their friends were entertained by some excellent vocal and instrumental music, provided by a party of amateurs, who had kindly volunteered for the occasion. Mr. HALLIDAY, the Manager, made a short address, in which he stated that the Home is in no sense a charity. At the present time the receipts about pay current expenses. In a short time he hoped that the Home would be self-sustaining.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held at their rooms, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, the President, Mr. F. J. FITHIAN, in the chair. A resolution to appoint a committee of five to make arrangements for the holding of a public meeting to ratify the nominations to be made at Chicago on the 20th inst., and that all persons, clubs and associations that are willing to support the nominees of that Convention be invited to unite in the demonstration, was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Executive Committee to report their decision in reference to the matter to the General Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

A POLICEMAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon, Officer CYRUS H. FICKETT, of the Broadway Squad, attempted to check a runaway horse and wagon, near Madison-square, when he was knocked down and dangerously injured in the head. He was picked up in an insensible condition and taken to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, May 7—11:15 A. M.

Consols open quiet and steady. The first sales at the Stock Exchange were as follows: For money, 93⅞@94; for account, 92⅛@92⅜, ex dividend.

American Securities are firmer and generally a fraction higher. United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 70⅝@70⅞, ex dividend; Erie Railway shares, 46½; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 95¼.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 7.

United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, steady at 75⅞.

PARIS, Thursday, May 7.

The Bourse is steady. Rentes 69 francs 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 7—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens very dull and heavy. Owing partly to heavy receipts and partly to a continued unfavorable trade report, the sales of the day will be very light, probably not exceeding 5,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12⅝d.

The general dullness checks business in Cotton to arrive.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is dull, and No. 2 Red Western has declined to 14s. 3d. ⅌ cental since last report. White California is quiet at 16s. Corn is more active and a shade better in price; sales have been made to-day at 38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for mixed Western. Barley, 5s. 1d ⅌ bushel. Oats, 4s. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 48s. 6d. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and steady. Beef, 115s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess; Pork, 82s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 70s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 50s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 45s. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cloverseed, 44s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ⅌ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, May 7.

Sugar, 27s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £35 10s. per ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong, for feeding. Sperm Oil nominal at £95 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, May 7—1:20 P. M.

Consols are firmer and higher, at 94 for money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for the account, ex dividend.

American securities are firm. United States Five-twenties are advancing; the last sales just made were at 70⅝ for the old issue. Illinois Centrals steady at 95¼. Eries, 46½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 7—1:20 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet, Lard firm at 70s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Pork dull at 82s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Eastern Prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Sugar is firmer, but quotably unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has declined 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 31s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Cakes are heavy, and have declined to £10 5s. ⅌ ton for American thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Thursday, May 7.

Petroleum is steady at 45 francs ⅌ bbl. for standard white.

LONDON, Thursday, May 7.

The outflow of specie from the Bank of England still continues. According to the regular weekly statement, published to-day over the signatures of the officers of the bank, the amount of bullion in vault this week is nearly £230,000 sterling less than last week.

LONDON, Thursday, May 7—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94@94⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92⅜, ex. dividend, for the account.

American securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	70⅝@70¾
Erie Railway shares	46¼
Illinois Centrals	95¼

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 7.

United States Five-twenty bonds close at 75⅝@75¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Thursday, May 7.

The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 69 francs 22 centimes, or 8 centimes lower than last report.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 7—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes heavy, and with a decline of ⅛d ⅌ lb. on American descriptions. There has been no animation during the day, and the sales have not exceeded the estimate made at the opening, viz.: 5,000 bales. Late in the afternoon there was some business done in Cotton to arrive, the last calls being at 12⅛d. for Middling Uplands. The following are the closing quotations of American descriptions on the spot:

Middling Uplands	12⅛d.
Middling Orleans	12½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is firmer and higher. The last sales of Mixed Western were made at 38s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Wheat is dull and has declined to 15s. 11d ⅌ cental for California White. The other articles in the Breadstuffs market are unchanged in price.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American produce is dull and quiet.

ANTWERP, Thursday, May 7—Evening.

Petroleum closes dull, at 44¾ francs ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 7.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT less active; No. 2 declined 1c.@3c., at $2 10@$2 10½. CORN firmer and advanced 1½c., demand mostly for No. 1, which is firm at 97c., No. 2 at 95c.@97c., new 95c.@96c. OATS less active but advanced ⅝c.@1c; sellers at 71½c.@72c. RYE quiet at $1 80 for No. 1. BARLEY dull; demand mostly for sample. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK $29. LARD in good demand; held at 19½c.@20c., and 19¼c. bid. BULK MEATS firm and quiet; sales rejected Shoulders at 10c.; rejected Sides, 12¼c. SUGAR-PICKLED HAMS nominal at 17½c.@18c. LIVE HOGS moderately active and a shade lower; Common to Extra Choice at $8 37½@$8 94¼. BEEF CATTLE firm, more active and higher at 16c.@20c., at $2 25@$8 65 for light stock to good shipping. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; Corn to Buffalo at 3½c.@3¾c.; to Oswego 7½c. RECEIPTS to-day—8,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS, 11,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 131,000 bushels Corn, 76,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, May 7.

FLOUR is in good demand and the market is unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75 @$13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $2 40; 1,000 bushels do., at $2 42, and 3,000 bushels Winter Red Canada at $2 70. CORN opened firm and closed higher; sales last night, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 07; 3,000 bushels do., at $1 08; 8,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 05; to-day, 8,100 bushels No. 1 Illinois, to arrive, at $1 10. OATS unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels Western, at 80c. Other grains nominal. CORN MEAL $2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED firmer. SHORTS, $33@$35. SHIPSTUFFS, $38@$40. MIDDLINGS, $42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and lower on grain; Flour 40c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c, to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 46c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—20,000 bushels Wheat, 3,075,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—937 barrels Flour, 29,400 bushels Wheat, 16,200 bushels Corn, 12,200 bushels Oats, 8,600 bushels Rye, 7,500 bushels Peas, and 1,900,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 7.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON nominally unchanged. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7 50@$8 25; Extra, $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT advancing; prime to choice, $2 75@$2 87½. CORN advancing; sales at 89c.@95c. OATS advancing; sales at 78c.@81c. RYE, $1 76@$1 80. BARLEY unchanged at $2 60 for choice Spring. PROVISIONS dull; Pork, $29 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Sugar-Cured Hams, 21c. LARD—Choice Keg, 21c. WHISKY dull at $2 20. CATTLE—The receipts are small, the demand moderate and prices unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 7.

COTTON steady; 32½c.@33½c. for Middling. PETROLEUM unsettled; crude, in bulk, 15c.; refined, 31c. FLOUR dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $10 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$13. WHEAT in poor supply and limited demand; Red, $2 80@$2 90; Amber, $2 95; White, $3@$3 25. RYE declined to $1 90. CORN unsettled; sales 5,000 bushels Mixed Western $1 22; Yellow held at $1 25. OATS steady at 87c.@90c. for Western and Pennsylvania; 95c. for Delaware. COFFEE dull. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 20¾c.@21c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 7.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and weaker; no sales worth quoting. CORN in fair demand, closing firm at the outside figures; sales 13,000 bushels at $1 03@$1 04, principally at $1 03½. OATS quiet; sales 2 boat loads at 79c., on the spot and to arrive. RYE, BARLEY and SEEDS nominal. PORK firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 180,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels; Flour, 9,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 136,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 12c. to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 7.

COTTON dull and unsettled; Middlings, 30½c.@31c.; sales, 1,390 bales; receipts, 424 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE, 151c.@154c.; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜@¾ per cent. premium. GOLD, 140⅛c. SUGAR quiet; Cuba, grocery grades, 11½c.@12½c. FLOUR quiet and firm; Superfine, $9 25. CORN dull at $1 02@$1 05. OATS unchanged. HAY, $18@$21. PORK firm at $29 50. BACON inactive; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18⅝c. LARD firm; tierce, 20c.; keg, 21c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, May 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT easier; sales White Michigan, $2 83; Amber held at $2 65. CORN advanced 2c.@2½c., at 98½c.; buyer for May, 99½c.@$1; seller June, 98c. OATS advanced 2½c.; sales No. 1 at 77½c. RYE scarce. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Corn.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 7.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 45⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅞. Gold, 139½.

[Advertisement.]

Dyspepsia, Debility and Female Weaknesses are cured by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron.)

[Advertisement.]

For coughs, colds, hoarseness or croup, use at once Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	May 9	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Henry Chauncey	May 9	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Peruvian*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, Australia, Kingston, Jam., Aspinwall, Panama, California, South Pacific and Central America, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 7—*In steamship Allemania, from Hamburg*—C. B. Rosenon, Otto Frohwetter, M. M. Gattfried, wife and four children, Sophie Volguardsen, Conrad Brandt, Sophie Brand, B. Levy, J. Levy, Eduard Wolleb, J. Schronchen, M. Schronchen, J. Schuiler, E. A. Lauter, D. Diamandt, A. Schulz, J. O. W. Zitnick, Anna Guterman, Charles Thomas, Ferd. Bibow, H. Delmenhorst, E. S. Millington, W. Born, Salomon Kurzinski and wife, M. Tuchler, wife and two children, A. Berwald, O. Bergreen, J. Mantel and wife, Joseph Loewi, A. Loewi, Jacob Lerenz, M. Lorenz, Carl Ferel and Sophie Falck, Otto Schmied, Otto Masche, F. Pospischil, H. Michel, Carl Chr. Lipprandt, Ludwig, Christine and Catharina Lievere, Herrmann Stein, Michel Linan, Ruel Linan.

MAY 7.—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Miss Wells, Miss E. Wells, Mrs. Fuller de Ramirez, J. G. Fuller, E. Shine, Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Norris, Wm. Dardanel, Mrs. J. Coles, W. Haigh, A. Cheney, Mr. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Brown, Mrs. Hubbard and two children, Mr. Hill, Mr. Beardsley, John Leverseey, Hugh Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Berges, Mrs. Murphy, G. C. Power, Wm. Sharpies, John Sharples, Ed. Webb, Chas. Ray, Hellen S. Brodie, Mrs. H. G. Ward, W. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Randell, Miss L. W. Randell, L. B. Randell, E. L. Randell, Mr. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Farnum, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Johnson, Rev. W. C. Roberts, Mr. Albine, J. de Castro, Henry May, Capt. Thos. Michel, W. H. Power, B. Wiggin, Mr. Baynam, Mr. Child, Lieut. C. C. Higgins, J. Scoville, Mr. Bernard, Capt. Dixon, Mr. Follett, J. E. Mosely and son, E. S. Norris, Mr. Gage, Capt. Upton, Mr. Utley, Mr. Searly, Jacob Peril and two children, Miss Peril.

In steamship Flag, from Fernandina.—Mr. Warren and lady, Mrs. Sarah A. Phelan and child, J. Bork and lady, R. Hadfield, G. Lewison, Mrs. McDermott and three children, Wm. Hamilton, Mr. McCaron, J. M. Duryea, S. G. Harper, Capt. Dory, P. J. Farrell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 03 | Moon sets.... 8 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 37 | Gov. Island. 9 26 | Hell Gate ..10 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Siberia, (Br.) Murphy, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Union, (N. G.,) Van Santon, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Commander, Plummer, Hamilton, Bermuda, T. J. Outerbridge; Key West, Rudolf, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Philadelphia, Tufts, Philadelphia, James Hand; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Gov. Morton, Howland, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood.

Barks Torquin, McDiarmid, Dunedin, N. S., Maillard, Lord & Co.; Albert George, (N. G.,) Bailaseyer, Stettin, H. W. O. Edye; Marie Auguste, (Swed.,) Forsberg, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Porto Rico, Winchester & Leeds.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool April 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 88 passengers to E. Cunard, April 27, lat. 51 27 N., lon. 13 40 W., at 11:45 A. M., passed a Cunard steamer, supposed to be the Cuba, hence for Liverpool. May 4, at 1 A. M., lat. 43, lon. 49 79, exchanged night signals with a steamer showing 3 blue lights, bound E. 5th, at 6 A. M., lat. 42, lon. 58 57 W., passed ship Quebec, (Br.,) bound W.

Steamship Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, Fla., 84 hours, with mdse. and passengers to J. K. Roberts. May 2, passed ship Constitution, bound E., in lat. 32, lon. 79. Had fair weather the entire passage.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Mary Dundas, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Cardin, Newport, Eng., 69 ds., with railroad iron to E. Cunard. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London and Isle of Wight 48 ds., with mdse. and 35 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has been 16 days west of the Banks with light winds and calms. April 12, Thomas Sharkey, seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard and was lost.

Ship Escort, Fitner, Newport, Eng., 42 ds., with railroad iron to J. & J. Stuart. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Miller, St. Jago de Cuba 19 ds., with sugar to J. M. & L. de Escorniaza—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had light easterly winds the entire passage. April 28, off Cape Maysi, was in co. with bark Gladstone, (Br.,) from St. Jago for Falmouth, England.

Bark Orpheus, (N. G.,) Wessels, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has experienced strong westerly gales entire passage.

Bark Hedwig, (N. G.,) Borman, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 170 passengers to C. Luling & Co. Experienced heavy W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Fleet Wing, Davis, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to C. O'Callaghan. Sld. in co. with bark James E. Ward for New-York, and brig Hattie Bishop, for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary Scott, (of London,) Gilchrist, Liverpool 48 ds., and 42 ds. from Tusker Light, with mdse. to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Charles Heath, Mirnan, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Brig H. Means, Wentworth, Greenwich, Conn.

Schr. Morning Star, Owen, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., with produce to L. W. Gardner.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Miller, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caspian, Larrabee, Musquash, N. B., 13 ds., with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Maria Draper, Meade, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fontham, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Panthea, Rackett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Anna Jones, Johnson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Goodwin, ——, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Mystic Circle, Stewart, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Minnie Kenny, Day, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Gardiner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Entire, Lamphier, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Lovering, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Hatch, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Doughty, Dukes, New-Haven.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Gillis, Robert, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Northan, Rogers, Portland.

Schr. Julia and Martha, Dicks, Calais.

Schr. Adelia, Merrill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gale, Rutger, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Ryan, Portland.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Portland.

Schr. Mary Emma, Chapman, New-London.

Schr. Planet, Johnson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. H. Hubbard, Jones, Portland.

Schr. Chas. Hazard, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. D. R. Baldwin, Parker, New-London.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Wilson, New-Haven.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Pierce, New-Haven.

Schr. Annie, Washburne, Norwalk.

Schr. E. H. Brown, Stocking, New-Bedford.

Schr. Liberty, Parker, Norwalk.

Schr. Ida V. McKay, Bingham, New-London.

Schr. Morning Light, Bingham, New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Curtis, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Montrose, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Pacific, Dayton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John D., Phinney, New-Haven.

Schr. Albert Stewart, Gilbert, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Gertrude, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eliza S., ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Jane, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Lincoln, Davis, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. James English, ——, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Newburg, for New-Haven.

Schr. Palladium, Alder, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Ann, Wilson, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Herbert, New-Bedford.

Schr. Emma, Crane, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. L. Hammond, Morrell, Gloucester.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Buckley, Bristol.

Schr. George Brown, Pelton, New-Haven.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Bayles, Horton's Point.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Albert Field, Pettit, New-Haven.

Schr. Ontario, Ferrell, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Newport.

Schr. Tempest, Hand, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Elizabethport, for Providence.

SAILED—Steamships United Kingdom, for Glasgow; Siberia, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 7—Arr. bark Fredonia, from Fayal. Below—Bark Costarelli, from Havana.

CHARLESTON, May 7—Arr. schr. Camilla, from Havana; schr. E. Halwood, from New-York.

Sld. steamship James Adger, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, May 7—Old. steamship Gen. Barnes, for New-York; ship McLeod, for Liverpool; ship Ellen Southard, for Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7—Arr. ships Marianne Nottebohm and Wild Rover, from New-York.

Sld. ship Washington Booth, for Valparaiso.

Spoken, &c.

Southern Rights—ship, bound E., April 18, lat. 42 50, lon. 44 30.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 7.—The steamship France, of the National Line, from New-York April 25, touched at this port last night, and proceeded to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, May 7—5 P. M.—The City of Limerick, Capt. Lockhead, of the Inman Line, which left New-York April 25, arrived at this port late this afternoon, on the way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—The steamship Belgian, Capt. Trocks, of Allan's Line, which left Portland April 25, arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 7.—The steamship Baltimore, Capt. Foeckler, of the Baltimore and Southampton Line, sailed from this port late yesterday afternoon with a full cargo for Baltimore.

GLASGOW, May 7.—The Anchor Line steamship Hibernia, from New-York, arrived here on Friday last.

RAYMOND'S
STOCK OF
CLOTHING
IS
COMPLETE.
NEW GOODS
AND
NEW STYLE SUITS
FOR DRESS AND BUSINESS WEAR.
SCHOOL SUITS FOR BOYS,
REMARKABLE FOR VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

CHINA, GLASS,
PLATED WARE,
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NICKEL-SILVER AND FINE WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

J. M. VARIAN & SON.
SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS B. BALDWIN.
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
Near Canal-st., New-York.
NEWPORT SUITS, $10.
LONDON SUITS, $13.
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, $20.

ENGLISH
CARPETS.
FROM AUCTION.
Velvet and Brussels, also 3-ply and Ingrain carpets, rugs, mats and mattings, at a wonderful reduction in prices.
N. B.—2,000 pieces fancy, white and checked mattings, 25 to 50 cents per yard, by the piece.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

THE FINEST STRAWBERRIES
in New-York last year were
KNOX'S JUCUNDA, OR 700.
They sold readily at three to six times as much per quart as any others. Plants of this remarkable variety grown by Mr. KNOX, in pots, for immediate bearing, are on exhibition and sale at wholesale and retail at L. L. WHITLOCK'S, No. 245 Broadway; B. K. BLISS & SON'S, No. 41 Park-row, and F. A. WILKEYSON'S, No. 146 West Washington Market. Also,
KNOX'S EXTRA GRAPEVINES
Concord, Delaware, Ives, &c., two and three years old; Philadelphia, Hornet and other Raspberries; Currants in variety, English Gooseberries, &c., one and two years old, direct from his grounds at Pittsburgh, Penn.
Mr. KNOX'S representative, E. S. BARTHOLOMEW, can be seen at No. 27 Park-place, corner of Church-st.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.
$5 SEWING MACHINE
Simple and practical.
Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5 to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by CHASE & CO.,
opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

WINDOW GUARDS
FOR DWELLINGS, STORES, BANKS, &C.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

MINERAL DROPS—CONCENTRATED properties of mineral springs. Nature's remedy for cancerous, scrofulous, cutaneous and kidney diseases, &c., at comparatively small cost. Address WM. WARD, Agent, No. 43 Franklin-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 317, May 7, 1868.
28, 20, 78, 4, 18, 36, 54, 55, 61, 15, 46, 27, 68.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 318, May 7, 1868.
41, 23, 57, 37, 69, 76, 72, 28, 59, 5, 86, 40.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 369, May 7, 1868.
61, 6, 65, 75, 40, 62, 70, 17, 28, 95, 82, 44, 34.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 370, May 7, 1868.
52, 70, 10, 23, 49, 40, 14, 32, 47, 41, 27, 50.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker,
No. 200 Broadway.